have a great dread

sted the inhabitants of the black spots e actually seen many assign extraordinary leparts from the comince is, accordingly, animal is Chaque chin-na chinca is called by

i's Travels in Peru. ETING. When Mr. d the Sabbath with

n appeared very glad

o have you stop and

got into such a habit go is closed, that it on a stranger." Id will stop and preach 's reply.

ed named his text, he bly, and said,
ig to speak to two
is and sinners. Sinour portion first, and of attention tong as us and said, done with you now; and go out of the meet-please." But all tar-

Army of the Revoludelphia, lodged in a was then boarding. ble man and not indifneral suddenly enter-neral suddenly enter-nd the Doctor before ing his cravat.

und, with a smile of says he. "because you are in have not a rival on

hieves in Paris dress

different tradesman, nts; they then dress counts to the parties,

hamescot, was brought that Police of Paris, four five franc pieces ad money in his hands, ession of the pieces by aving covered the soles

s wax.

tways repent your words.

"Yessir." "Yessir." "And

ut, sir, yessir." in the

len, sir? "Yessir."

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1847.

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WILLIAM J. BUCKMINSTER. is, \$2,00 in advance—if payment is delayed partix months \$2,50 will be charged. not discontinued without a person

AGRICULTURE.

of our farmers from their prejudice against cooks on that subject.

They evidently were acquainted with the various ways of budding and grafting fruit trees practised at the present day, together with other more complicated methods.

Now I contend that you resuscitated and brought into present use this system, so far as this vicinity is concerned, and are entitled to most of the credit of bringing it into general practice, and that, too, against the prejudice against cooks on that subject.

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sche a sluice way is wanted to carry off the laying lands down to grass.

Yes, we think our much esteemed and Rev.

ste him as to one who works by the month. d, and because the ground can be ploughed mers of any class. [Editor. bereafter than any irregular plots.

wikes it a rule to cut his buckwheat when two horse rake.

This muc he dew is partially on, and lets the swaths to others to strike the balance.

per acre from land that is not rich enough for rops. He finds it an easy matter to thresh it of \$3000 c; but Mr. Duncan refused the offer. 2d. There is no work that ever I performed that the straw cut at this season is enten by cattle. He has cut his buckwheat al- (Sept. 4th) but he sowed early, about the thof June.

There is no work that ever I performed half so laborious as holding the horse-rake, especially in heavy burden. I had rather mow or pitch three hours than hold the rake one. And 3d. It rakes too clean,—for it not only rakes that the bay he every color movemble substance that

here they stand for a week or more to dry. Il made some remarks on lime; he finds it A co

A friend in Hamilton writes that he intend-to handle them, and not only that, it threshed this, to have corresponded with us on the them badly, leaving many bushels upon the dunnares, but the late fine weather has ground. instantly engaged that he could not e. We advise him to write part of the day work with more vigor during the rerom him on that subject.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARMING. -PLINY'S WRITINGS. EDITOR ;-Having been a constant readme taking an interest in the improvements culture which I have noticed among us, I n observed the connection these imals have with the agricultural publica-the day. We seldon hear at this day peated expression that book-farming o to practice by, if profit is the object ctical knowledge the improvements which we see in this cannot be doubted by any impartial and crumble the lumps for the good of the harvest.

On fields that have lain in grass for a number of years no dust of consequence is likely to arise. It grass land, and to increasing the quantisell as improving the quality of their hay
teeth. Our correspondent's interval land that is as improving the quality of their hay see been eminently successful. It must annually overflowed might readily be cleared by ing to you to see what is termed "the the same rake before the grass had grown much.

It appear that you would have it sup-lare originated with you, thus placing a a position so absurd that they could a position so absurd that they could sale of the hay or to injure it for cattle. with impunity.) I called this an en-

There is a prevalent notion among farmers that horse rakes are more useful where the burthen is

up a meddow ground, for the grasse will come and grow afterwards the better, so it be well harrowed or raked thereupon and laid even and level; Provided, alwais, that hey-seeds, flowers and all, be sowed upon it, such as he found in hey lofts and ricks, or els thrasshed out from the rack into the crib or mannger, which should

Now this appears to the to comprehend all the principles of the new system, and as Pliny died about the year seventy-nine, more than sev-enteen hundred years ago, it is evident that the system was known before the Rev. gentleman of Pembroke or his parishioner made the exper-

bee done before the same ground bee harrowed

iment.

Husbandry was brought to great perfection
by the ancients, much of which is lost by many
of our farmers from their prejudice against books

This matter, mixed with gravelly loam | Our Ashland correspondent has our thanks on to the meadow, will require but little ma- for the information he gives relating to ancient modes a bring in the good grasses. We make our of Agriculture. We never thought of looking into feet wide and three feet deep, not be- the writings of theingenious Pliny to find rules for

whes become narrower in time and partially friend of Pembroke must now admit that the practice of sauding down at once on the green-sward wenty-five cents a rod is a fair price for ditches furrow is much more than 30 years old; though this kind, and it is better for both parties to have cannot detract from the merit of his neighbor who ork done by the job. The jobber feels that was bold enough to venture out without a compass, work for himself, and the days are not so having probably never read of Roman practices.

When we first spoke of this practice as "a branch s sell to throw the top sods, the tough sward, of our new husbandry'' we claimed no patent right to it. It was a plan that the Editor of this paper he seds are in the way of the shovel. If peat had actually tried on his own farm in Framingham are wanted and the sods are not wanted to and found it to work exceedingly well. He never hollows, they may be easily burned in one assumed to say that no one else had ever tried it; after cutting when they are properly piled. though he was confident from the course of he hes should always be cut nearly parallel to bandry which he had noticed in nearly three hunther when the surface and form of the meadow dred towns, which he had actually visited, that no admit it, because the crops are more easily hat- such practice prevailed, or was even samed by far-

SPRING TOOTH HORSE RAKE.

BUTTER MAKING.

MR. Entror: — Within the last two months a number and October are the best months to butter for winter. The weather will be sough and the feed will be more suitable than the period. November butter will not be quite for more period. November butter will not be quite for more period. November butter will not be quite for more period. November butter will not be quite for more period. November butter will not be quite should know my engine of the public period. be period. November outer win not be quite period. November outer win not be quite period for market, but it will serve for family use. I should know my opinion of the merits and destinate of batter milk taste should not put water in the min order to separate the butter from the milk. I specified who have no fears that water will unite beatter or oil, may venture to wash their butter to the butter milk is getting my have a sanother by as good as mine. I would not have it understood that I secured all would not have it understood that I secured all content of our waters, after the buttermilk is larger of four waters, after the buttermilk is larger of four waters, after the butter make it is been ease of charming.

In either mode it is highly important to work out in the butter made. A very little salt will suffice the buttermilk; it is this that sours, and renders he all the milky matter is out. Now it is generally agreed that butter may be worked too much. He ad of water therefore to exclude all the milky action of water therefore to exclude all the milky factors and to save the extra working is important. It is figured should be water rather than milk. The disakes it brine, and brine is not injurious.

BUCKWHEAT—TIME OF HARVESTING.

Mr. — Hathaway, of Middleborough, tells us states it a rule to cut his buckwheat when two terms are all the wine of and raking after the eart, as there were but two of us to load. I cradled my rye—but mowed my oats and raked them with the horse rake.

Thus much may be set down to the credit of as the swaths are a little dried be pitches the "spring tooth," but there is another side to them into one, and then turns them gently the account which I will set down and leave it

the dew is partially on, and lets the swaths of the six days or more, according to the manded for it, \$10—the original cost not being over \$4.1 am credibly informed that a mechanic in Franklin, N. H., offered to manufacture per acre from land that is not rich enough for 1000 of said rakes for Mr. Duncan for the sum

the is better than a scythe to cut buckwheat the hay but every other moveable substance that is not lodged. Many put the wheat in like oats, not tying up, and set the bundles soil, and I found that when my hay was rake Much of my land is of a high it was full of dust and dirt, and not only that it where they stand for a week or more to dry.

II. made some remarks on lime; he finds it

A considerable portion of my mowing is interted of use on his own lands. A neighbor of val land upon the banks of the Merrimack, and 4 purchased 50 casks and spread their con-ever his land. But he derived no benefit I shall never rake is again with the horse rake, or at least with the spring tooth, for it made the oats so dirty that it was almost suffocating

> Taking all these things under due considers tion, I have come to this conclusion, viz: If a farmer has a great deal of hay to cut and but little help, he had better use the horse rake; but if he has sufficient help of his own on hand for the season to harvest his hay in proper time, he had better rake his hay the old way, or pro a different horse rake than the spring tooth.

Respectfully yours, E. G. Concord, N. H., Aug. 30, 1847.

Our correspondent does well to make known the public his experience in regard to horse-rakes. We think there is weight in the objection that he makes to the one he used. The Spring-tooth rake raises more dust than either of the others, and the labor of holding it in thick grass as not light. But with wooden teeth. In regard to the dust and loose matter that is gathered up by it, we think the trouble lies chiefly in the want of care, in the fore part of

Husbandry' so generally followed.

at your paper has done more than any other all others is ob bring this ancient system into have not a doubt, and I understand you to more (although some have endeavoted broken in pieces to be spread.

to be an extract from Pliny's but coarse hay can be raked clean by them. But libour its formal the story, chapter 28, where you will find libour its formal the story, chapter 28, where you will find the reverse to be true. We find no use for the state of the french government appear in those soils; the abundance of that to have arisen to an enormous pitch of extravaling ance. They are stated at 1,500,000,000 fracts of the soil, but in numerous and extensive beds for 1837. This is equal to about \$279,000,000.

SHEEP—ALPACA.

Mr. Editor :—I do n't remember of seeing anything said in the Ploughman on the subject of the Alpaca or Peruvian sheep. This communication is made more for the purpose of eliciting remarks from you or some of your correspondents on the subject, than for any other object. Is it at all probable they can be introduced into New England and kept with profit! Has any ever been brought into the United States! if so, what is the history of the undertaking! Could their wood be successfully manufactured in this country! Would their flesh as an article of food compare with the sheep!

Cuvier, the naturalist, I believe, makes three species of the animal, Vicuna, Paco, Guamico.

Paco or Alpaca is the one we are enquiring about.

Paco or Alpaca is the one we are enquiring about.

From what we lears of travellers who have visited the Peruvian and Chilian districts in South America where the Alpaca abounds, and from those who have made some experiments with them in Great Britain, it may be remarked—

1st. The wool of the Alpaca is mostly black, though other colors abound; long staple from 10 to 12 inches, resembling soft glossy hair, occupying a medium position between wool and siik—not necessary to shear them yearly.

2d. The Alpaca, when full grown, weighs from 160 to 200 pounds—yields annually a fleece from 10 to 14 pounds, but if allowed to grow a longer time has been known to attain a weight of 30 pounds. Common height from 3 1-2 to 4 feet—do not breed till the third year—period of gestation seven months.

1-2 to 4 feet—do not breed till the third year—period of gestation seven months.

3d. Though the Alpaca is a native of the torrid zone, they prefer the region of snow, being found, in large herds, some 10,000 feet above the level of the sea on the Andes, where frequently violent snow storms prevail, and where the scanty herbage is of the coarsest kind. There they prosper, meeting with but little attention on the part of the shepherd—brave the toughest snow storm; the strongest of the herd advance first, bend down their heads to meet the coming storm, trample down or leap over the hillocks of snow that obstruct their passage.

coming storm, trample down or leap over the hillocks of snow that obstruct their passage.

4th. They are healthy; disease is unknown among them on their native hills.

5th. The experiments made in England to naturalize the Alpaca have not proved very auccessful, owing probably to ignorance of their nature and wants. Dry, hilly land, where pure water and pure air abound, is best adapted for their location.

6th. They will live where a sheep would starve.

7th. Considerable quantities of Alpaca wood are imported into England, where much of it is spun, taken to France, and manufactured into the finest Cashmere shawls.

From all these considerations, if they may be depended upon, I am inclined to the opinion that

From all these considerations, if they may be depended upon, I am inclined to the opinion that the Alpaca might be introduced into the highlands of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and kept to profit. When the proper time arrives, we hope the experiment of trying them may be made.

Respectfully,

B. F. WILBUR.

Piscataquis Co., Me., Aug. 16, 1847.

We know but very little of this species of sheep. We have heard of several importations into this country and into England. But as to the quality of their meat or wool; or the hardiness of their constitutions we cannot well judge from the few trials that have yet been made.

It is possible that a more profitable species of great at the former as at the latter. During a suntil the Alpace Handley of their meat or wool; or the hardiness of their constitutions we cannot well judge from the few trials that have yet been made.

few trials that have yet been made.

It is possible that a more profitable species of sheep that we have yet known may be found, well adapted to the climate of New England. We would not discourage inquiry and trial; at the same time the publisher of a public journal is bound to be cautious and not lead his readers into costly experi-

questions about Budding Fruit Trees, although there may have been enough said already on the subject for a man of common discernment to understand it right well. I will merely state my way of Budding Trees, and went to be informed it.

deretand it right well. I will merely state my way of Budding Trees, and want to be informed if I shall succeed in so doing; if not, I want to know how Budding is generally done, and also, how I shall know when it is the best time to put in the Buds.

My manner of operation is this,—I split the bark vertically, say two inches, and peel the bark from the wood each way; and then I cut the bud off leaving as little wood on it as possible and insert it in the incision; then I tie it up with woollen yarn so that the bud may come fairly in contact with the sap wood under the bark. An answer to the above will confer a favor on OLD TAUNTON.

Taunton, Sept. 1st, 1847.

Staple article with the least labor, and free from remember to have seen this fact alluded to, as among the characteristic advantages of Michigan, as a wheat producing state, but it deserves to be.

The prevailing winds, for at least four days in five, throughout the year, are west or south-westerly, and these are almost invariably attended by pleasant weather. The north and east winds are sometimes attended by cold storms, but never of so long duration as on the Atlantic coast. Showers come from the west or south-west; last generally but a few hours, and are most frequent in the night. These facts, added to the uswally mild character of the westerly winds, and the effect of the surround-

Taunton, Sept. 1st, 1847.

The above is the mode very generally practiced, so far as we know, with the exception of leaving a little wood in the bud. As to this, nursery-men differ—some leaving a little wood in order to be sure and not disturb the eye under the bud, which is much in danger unless the wood is separated very carefully. We think the present prevailing practice is to leave a little slip of wood in the eye.

The autumns are commonly mild and protracted; the season of Indian summer, which lasts from two to six weeks, being one of the most soothing and delicious known under any

The English practice was to take all the wood

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The English practice was to take all the wood all th out of the eye. But it is found to be unnecessary—
at least it is found that buds will thrive with the wood in, and the labor of preparing the bad is less
April or May, several weeks after the orchards

than when the wood is separated.

Our correspondent says authing about a cross cut, horizontally. This is usually practiced, though badding may be performed by a vertical cut only.

Yarn is used by some, but matting is put on Yarn is used by some, but matting is put on is the character of her soils. While in the m with more facility, as surrounding the would two broken districts of the eastern states the s

with more facility, as surrounding the wound two or three times with this is sufficient. Yarn must be wound around many times to be equal to matting. Some tell us that yarn is preferable because it is more elastic than matting, and will yield as the stock grows larger. This ought to be considered, for the bands ought to be loosened before winter in case they become too tight by the growth of the stock.

Bands of India rabber might possible answer the purpose better than matting, though we have never tried them. [Editor.

The PLUM. Downing says the plum is nat-clay.

The peculiarities of the soils thus constituted,

The peculiarities of the soils thus constituted, The PLUM. Downing says the plum is naturally a marine tree, and it is surprising how much salt it will assimilate and thrive upon.—
We have, ourselves, given a single large tree a half bushel of salt in a season, applied to the surface of the ground in the apring, over an area as wide as the extent of the branches.—
The tree was in a sickly and enfeebled state, and it had the effect of restoring it to a healthy condition. But we consider this an extreme case and should not recommend the abundant use of salt every year.

Limestone being one of the materials. Limestone being one of the most abundant rocks of the nineal and the adjoint rocks of the soils thus constituted, are, first, their extreme depth, and loose, gravelly texture; permitting the copious absorption, retention, and percolation of rain water, and takes; allowing a wide range for the roots of plants; rendering the soil easily areally. Secondly, the fertile nature of the materials. Limestone being one of the most

er to the Califrator, as well as a constant read-er, since its commencement, I feel in some nort entitled to claim a place in your columns. At a time when so much attention has been attractin the region of lake Superior, also furnished a large proportion of the constituents of this deposit, and these rocks are known to produce some of the most fertile soils on the globe. To

posit, and these rocks are known to produce some of the most fertile soils on the globe. To this character of the soil is added a rolling surface, with sufficient descent from the higher grounds, (which are about 600 fect above Lake Erie,) to give rapidity to the streams, and furnish a vast amount of water power.

These characteristics, in connexion with some already alluded to, and to give a salubrity to the climate which is not found to an equal extent in other parts of the Mississippi valley. Probably no new country is more free from prevalent diseases than those parts of Michigan which have not been readered unhealthy by artificial agency. The unusual number of mill dams, which are not unfrequently made to flood large tracts covered with timber, are readered by the haste and imprudence of settlers, a chief source of febrile disease, and have helped to give erroneous impressions of the true character of the country.

New color of the soil is added a rolling surface and it he disadvantages under which I labored. The feed of the cows was hay, grass, and T believe I have encounted all the disadvantages under which I labored. The feed of the cows was hay, grass, and T believe I have encounted all the disadvantages under which I labored. The feed of the cows was hay, grass, and T be feed of the cows was hay, grass, and T be feed of the cows was hay, grass, and T be feed of the cows was hay, grass, and T set feed of the cows was hay, grass, and the disadvantages under which I labored.

The feed of the cows was hay, grass, and T be feed of the cows was hay, grass, and T we come stalks, with the exception of 30 two-horse wagon loads of pumpkins. The product was as follows:

3,189 lbs of butter, sold in the Boston market, at an average price of 19 3-4 cents per lbs, which price perhaps is a fair criterion by which to judge of its quality.

\$621 84

20 calves sold and two rxised,

\$621 84

20 calves sold and two rxised,

\$621 84

20 calves gold and two rxised,

\$621 84

20 calves gold and two rxised,

\$621 84

20 calv f the country.

None of the new states have been more fortu-

nate than Michigan in the character of its in-habitants, most of whom are thrifty and intelligent farmers and capitalists from the eastern and

are raised in great perfection throughout the state, though liable occasionally to be cut off by

state, though liable occasionally to be out on by late frosts in spring.

Pine and oak lumber constitutes a large and increasing article of export. Ohio and Illinois are principally supplied from this source, and a hundred millions of feet are annually exported to all the neighboring states, and to New-York. The extensive coasis abound with fisheries of this figh and salmon trout, extensive fights. of fresh water asp. and resterned the finest

valuable item of export.

The tower peninsula of Michigan is very generally surrounded by a belt of timbered lands,

orable features there is frequent

gravel, and water-worn masses, from a great variety of rocks, with occasional local beds of

terials. Limestone being one of the most abundant rocks of the peninsula and the adjoining lake country, him constitutes a large ingre-

We copy from the Transactions, Mr. Hall's . "In our towns in which large manufactories exist,

We copy from the Transactions, Mr. Hall's atement, as follows:—
"My farm is located in the valley of New banon, Columbia Co., in about 42 1-20; contains about 180 acres of improved land which is imposed of a variety of soils, viz.: an allavial sy loam on the flats, (about one-third of the hole,) which are generally kept in a meadow he other portion are gravel loam and alate and Lebanon, Columbia Co., in about 42 1-20; contains about 180 acres of improved land which is composed of a variety of soils, viz.: an alluvial clay loam on the flats, (about one-third of the clay loam on the flats, (about one-third of the whole,) which are generally kept in a meadow. The other portion are gravel loam and slate and gravel, with the exception of some twenty acres, which are wet clay and gravel pastures with a hard subsoil, bearing the variety of grasses usual on wet pastures. The other pastures used are ploughed and cropped in their rotation, say two years in every five, and are stocked with clover and herds grass. Hay used, clover and herds, with a slight mixture of red top on the low grounds.

My darry is composed of sixteen cows; three three years old heifers, and two two years old. Cows of native breed, one full blood heifer suckled her own calf and another, a half blood through the season. One of my best cows lost her udder before the 1st of August,

"Also it is passing good otherwhiles to plough a horse rake where the burthen is as great as a ten a meddow ground, for the grasse will come and grow afterwards the better, so it be well arrowed or raked thereupon and laid even and cothing but the scatterings left.

Also it is passing good otherwhiles to plough and a half per acre till after the cart has gone by and nothing but the scatterings left.

MICHIGAN AS AN AGRICULTURAL to be attributed the superior adaptation of the soils of Michigan for wheat; that grain, as is well known, demanding a large supply of law or the Collivator, as well as a constant readered; Provided, alwais, that hey-seeds, flowers.

The trap rocks, which exist to a great extent three cows, I had no more than nineteen cows.

The average quantity of milk from each cowper day, for 215 days, 26 lbs. Aggregate quantity for each cow, 5,590 lbs. Quantity of butter to the 100 lbs. of milk, 3 lbs. 3 oz. Gross quantity of milk and butter, 109 395 lbs.

Method of making. Room used, kept as near a temperature of 60 degrees as may be.

Milk strained into a large can placed in the milking yard, which adjoins the milk room, inside of which it is drawn by means of a conductor and fancet into the man available about habitants, most of whom are thrifty and intelligent farmers and capitalists from the eastern and middle states. The amount of capital expended in pablic improvements, roads, and mills, since 1836, equals that of many parts of the United States which have several times its population. Yet the annual surplus of its great staple, for exportation, must exceed its capabilities in that particular. With a population of 300,000, the wheat crop of the last two years probably exceeds 15,000,000 of bushels; a proportion greater by at least one third, than that of any other state in the union. The average yield of wheat may be stated at 20 hushels per acre, and the price per bushel at from 50 to 80 cents. The price of unimproved lands varies from \$1 to \$5 per acre; that of improved farms from \$5 to \$20. From these data my eastern readers may calculate for themselves the comparative profit of farming here and with them.

The advantages of Michigan as a wool-growing state are beginning to be appreciated. The event with its incomed, which is done every second or third day. Churu used, a circular one with recovered with a spontaneous growth of grasses, which are relished by sheep and cattle, and will alone furnish them sustenance for at least eight months in the year. The export of wool from Detroit alone in 1844, but a few years from the first introduction of sheep into the state, was 236,000 lbs. Since then, the hills and meadows of many parts of the state have been covered with fine flocks.

state, was 230,000 lbs. Since then, the fillis and meadows of many parts of the state have been covered with fine flocks.

All the varieties of fruit which ripen in the castern and middle states, are found to flourish luxuriantly in Michigan. Many plants and fruits which belong to much lower latitudes, are either found growing here naturally, or are easily acclimated. It is an evidence of the mild-ness of the climate that the sweet notation and the reference of the mild-ness of the climate that the sweet notation and

ily acclimated. It is an evidence of the mildness of the climate that the sweet potato and tobacco plant are cultivated successfully in many parts of the state. The apples, pears, and plums, produced by the orchards upon Detroit river, though little pairs have been taken in their cultivation, are not surpassed for flavor and vigor in any part of the world Peaches made of the feed and materials given them to work, near 300 half-cord leads of manure, the are raised in great perfection throughout the value of which every farmer ought to know .-

MECHANIC ARTS.

HORSE POWER.

HORSE POWER.

DEFINITION OF HORSE POWER.—Horse power, as a general mechanical term, is synonymous with what Whewell has called Laboring Force. The work to be done may be performed by various mechanical agons—by finent, by steam or by wind. In all these cases, laboring force is generated or applied; motion is produced by the continued exertion of pressure. Laboring Force is, then, something more than mere pressure; it is something useful, something which produces an effect that can measured.

Unit of Laboring Force.—To determine therefore, the values of laboring force of various kinds,

DAIRY MANAGEMENT.

In our August number of last year, we gave some account of the dairy and farm of Mr. B. H. Hall, of New London, Columbia county, N. Y. Mr. H. received the first premium of the New York State Agricultural Society, last winter, for the best butter dairy. We congratulate him on his success, and are confident it deserved. There are but few farms and dairies in the country which are managed more economically and profitably than Mr. Hall's. He commenced operations under circumstances which would have discouraged many men, but which have been completely overcome by his energy and perseverance. A gentleman who has long been well acquainted with Mr. H., observes, in relation to his course of farming—
'His has been a renture which flow but a gentleman farmer of wealth would have dared to undertake. I recollect well the predictions of The laboring force exerted by a horse which

The laboring force through 10 feet, and to raise 6 pounds through 10 feet, and to raise 6 pounds through 10 feet, and to raise 10 pounds at hough 10 feet, and to raise 10 pounds at heavy list also her a repart when the resistance has to be overcome. I list clear, then, that to raise 6 pounds through 10 feet, and to raise 10 pounds at hrough 10 feet, and to raise 10 pounds at heavy list also have eights almost the top of a building 100 feet high, and so one, the corresponding weight and height being always such that their product is equal to 10,000, the laboring force.

The laboring force exerted by a horse which

"His has been a renture which few but a gentleman farmer of wealth would have dared to undertake. I recollect well the predictions of many, that "hiring so much help" would ruin him; but what has been the result! While they have jogged along in the old way, little more than paying their expenses, he has, by the addition of labor, rendered the nett income of his farm double that of any one in town, of the same number of acres.

"The fear of the expense of labor, is the rock on which many of our farmers have been stranded. They will only hire help enough to raise just sufficient for the wants of the family, leaving no surplus to lay up for a set day, never thinking that an additional hand for six or seven months, would add, if judiciously employed fitty per cent to the productiveness of the farm, and then leave a handsome sum to be laid by at the end of the year. It should be impressed on the minds of farmers that the principle of the success of our large manufactories, is the over production beyond the support of the familice engaged in them. Hence, if they only do just enough for their support, there can be no income."

We copy from the Transactions, Mr. Hall's

on, the corresponding weight and height being always such that their product is equal to 10,000, the ways such that their product is equal to 10,000, the ways such that their product is equal to 10,000, the ways such that their product is equal to 10,000, the ways such that their product is equal to 10,000, the ways such that their product is equal to 10,000, the laboring force. The laboring force and look of cwt. over 2 miles level road, is the same with that of a horse which draws 4 cwt. over 3 miles in the same with that of a horse which draws 4 cwt. over 3 miles in the same with that of a horse which draws 4 cwt. over 3 miles in the same miles in the same of 1 cwt. through the space of 1 mile, may, if convenient, be chosen for the unit of laboring force is in the first instance represented by 6 X 2, or 12. In the second instance, it is 4 X 3, which

tenure as is provided with respect to justices of the peace,"—is hereby repealed. Section 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [Approved April 26, 1847.

An Act to provide against loss from Insurance by

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

Section 1. Every person who shall so far repre-ent any corporation, established in any other State Section 1. Every person who shall so far represent any corporation, established in any other State or country, as to receive or transmit proposals for insurance, or to receive for delivery, policies founded on proposals forwarded from this State, or otherwise to procure insurance to be effected by such corporations for persons residing in this State, shall be deemed and taken to be acting as agent for, and undertaking to make insurance as agent for, and in behalf of, such corporation, within the meaning of the provisions contained in the thirty-seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes; and shall be subject to the restrictions, and liable to the penalties, therein made applicable to such agent.

Section 2. The forty-second section of said chapter

made applicable to such agent.

Section 2. The forty-second section of said chapter shall be so far modified, that contracts of insurance made in this State, by the agent of such company as is therein mentioned, if the capital stock thereof amounts to one hundred thousand dollars.

Section 3. Nothing in said forty-second section shall be so construed as to prohibit the making of insurance within this State, by any company incorporated elsewhere, on the mutual principle. But no insurance shall be made, unless the provisions in no insurance shall be made, unless the provisions in said thirty-seventh chapter, so far as they are applicable, shall have been duly complied with; and the statement to be filed in conformity thereto, shall show, in addition to the amount of capital or reserve held by such company, the whole amount of risks insured by the same; the whole amount of resistance of the statement o insured by the same; the whole amount of premium thereon; what portion of it has been paid in cash; what security has been taken for the remainder; and what is the largest sum insured in any one risk. [Approved, April 26, 1847.

An Act to secure the Payment of Fees into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, in certain cases. Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Every justice of the peace, and every justice of the police court, who shall receive from any county treasurer the fees of sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, or witnesses, in criminal cases, shall annually, on the first Monday of January, return to the county treasurer of his county all such fees, with a schedule thereof, as shall not have been paid out by him, within three years of the time of the taxing or allowance thereof, to the persons to whom they belong.

Section 2. Every county treasurer, shall credit

Section 2. Every county treasurer shall credit to the Commonwealth in his accounts, as is provid-ed in the twelfth section of the one hundred and for-ty-first chapter of the Revised Statutes, all fees which shall be returned to him according to the pro-visions of this act. [Approved, April 26, 1847.

An Act concerning Lines in Boston Harbor.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows : Section 1. The lines hereinafter described, are hereby established as lines of the channel of the harbor of Boston, beyond which no wharf or pier shall ever hereafter be extended into and over the tide-water of the Commonwealth.

tide-water of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The first line is drawn from the southerly end of the island built by the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, between the channels of Charles River and Miller's River, to the southerly corner of the northwesterly abutment of Canal (or Cruigte's) Bridge. The second line is drawn straight from the face of the said abutment of Canal Bridge, through a point on the northerly side of West Boston Bridge, two thousand feet from the easterly side of the draw in said bridge, to a point two thousand feet mytherly from the house 1810 heretolore established on the northerly side of the Boston and Roxbury Mill Dam. The next line is drawn from this last point westerly, parallel to said drawn from this last point westerly, parallel to said Mill Dam, and two thousand feet from said harbor line, to the northern shore of Charles River, near

would not discourage inquiry and trial; at the same time the publisher of a public journal is bound to be cautioss and not lead his readers into costly experiments without a well grounded confidence in their success. [Editor.]

MODES OF BUDDING.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir:—Your reply to Old Taunton, respecting Barn Cellars, and Pasture Land, coincides in a measure with the opinion of the writer; and now, I wish to ask a few questions about Budding Fruit Trees, although

This circumstance, though often one of the ask a few questions about Budding Fruit Trees, although

Modes of the writer; and now, I wish to ask a few questions about Budding Fruit Trees, although

Modes of a public journal is bound to be charter for the border counties. On the eastern side this tract rises gradually from the water, presenting a somewhat level surface is more broken, and is frequently flat and wet. On the western side the surface is more broken, and the soil more gravelly and dry. Through of the soil more gravelly and dry. Through one established, for which we may take a given weight raised through a given space. One pound raised through a given space. One pound raised through a given space, one pound raised through a given space. One pound raised through a given space, one po describe these two classes of lands, into which Michigan may be considered as mainly divided, viz., oak openings, and timbered lands.

Detroit, May 4, 1847. [Albany Cultivator.]

DAIRY MANAGEMENT.

In our August number of last year, we gave

The sake abbreviation we may read it dynam, as suggested by Whewell.

The laboring force varies proportionally as the resistance which is to be overcome.

And, the laboring force varies proportionally as the space through which the resistance has to be overcome.

Illustrations of Laboring Force.—It is clear, then, that to raise 6 pounds through 10 feet, and to opposite the west side of the Study from the northern extremity of the seventh to a point opposite the west side of the Fitchburg Railroad from the northern extremity of the seventh to a point opposite the west side of the Fitchburg Railroad Bridge, and distint from the same three hundred by Miller's River. The seventh line is drawn from the channel of Miller's River. The seventh line is drawn from the north side of Prison Point Bridge, five hundred feet westerly of the centre line of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The eight line is drawn from the channel of Miller's River. The seventh line is drawn from the orther laboring force varies proportionally as the space through which the resistance has to be overcome.

**RIVERT IN THE SALE THOUGH IN THE SALE THE SALE THOUGH IN THE SALE THE SALE THOUGH IN THE SALE THOUGH IN THE SALE THE SALE THOUGH IN THE SALE THE SAL idge, and distant from the same three hundre tioned point to the northerly corner of the south-easterly abatment of the Boston and Lowell Rail-

ond Bridge over Miller's River. Section 4. The tenth line is in South Bay, and Section 4. The tenth line is in South Bay, and is drawn from a point on the south side of the South Free Bridge, (one hundred and fifty feet southeasterly of the southeasterly side of the draw,) in a southerly direction, parallel to the Dorchester turnpike, three thousand feet. The eleventh line is on the westerly side of the channel, and is drawn from the southerly corner of Miller and Nason's wharf, southerly in a direction at right angles with the South Bridge, across the same, to a point twelve hundred and fifty feet distant therefrom. The treeffth line is drawn from the last-mentioned point o the westerly side of the artificial channel of Roxoury Creek, one thousand feet southear son Avenue, opposite the South Burying-

ground.

The said lines, thus described, are the lines re-The said lines, thus described, are the lines reported by commissioners under the Resolve passed the twenty-second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, "authorizing the survey of South Bay, Charles and Mystic Rivers," and by said commissioners drawn and defined on plans by them taken and deposited in the library of the Commonwealth.

rance of any kind, shall hereafter be extended be-yond the said lines, or either of them, into or over the tide-water in said harbor; nor shall any wharf

cither of said lines, be extended farther towards the said line, than such wharf or pier now stands, or than the same might have been fawfully enlarged or extended before the passing of this act, without leave being first obtained from the Legislature. Section 6. Every person offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be prosecuted therefor, by indictment or information, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, for every offence; and any erection or obstruction, which shall be made contrary to the provisions and intent of this act, shall be liable to be removed and abated as a public nuisance, in the manner heretofore provided for the removal and abatement of nuisances on the r the removal and abatement of nuisances on the

Section 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [Approved, April 26, 1847. An Act in addition to an Act requiring Returns from

Registers of Deeds.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Any register of deeds who shall omit or neglect to

Any register of deeds who shall omit or neglect to make the returus required by the act passed on the fifteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, chapter two hundred and forty-one, entitled "An Act requiring returns from registers of deeds," shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered in the manner now pravided by law for the recovery of penalties, in the fourteenth section of the one hundred and thirty-third chapter of the Revised Statutes. [Approved, April 26, 1847.

LORD NORTH AND GEORGE III.

It is now stated as a new fact in the history of the American Revolution, that it was the old king himself, (George III.) and not his prime Minister, North, who insisted on pursuing the war against the colonies and refused to hearken to any terms short of absolute submission.

To our understanding here is nothing new. We had ever the impression that it was the king himself who was most firmly set on forcing the colonies to tame submission; and this we think was the general impression of all who were attentive to the movements of the times. George the Third would have continued the war as long as his reign lasted if he could have about the many the ma could have obtained the means, the supplies, the cash, from the Commons.

George III. set his heart on reducing the United Colonies to submission. Lord North was his tool, and this tool was obliged to bear most of the odium of the rash proceedings. It was not parliamentary to ascribe any wrong to the king. By law he could do no wrong. The friends of justice and of the principles of free government, then in Parliament, threw all the blame on his majesty's ministers. And they set our patriots the example of rendering the Minister rather than the Crown odious.

Yet it was well known here that it was the old

ain who put a stop to the wicked war that had raged for seven years against the American Colonies.

THE PEOPLE of Great Britain, through their

Represesentatives in Parliament, absolutely refused to grant any more money to carry on that wicked war. It was commenced by the command of one person-George the Third. He had a right, by the laws of Britain, to make war, when and where it seemed to him meet.

the sole power of declaring war, and of withholding the means of carrying it on after it has been declared. The opposition in England call the Minister to account. The opposition here claim the right of calling the President himself to account. In England the Minister is dismissed an soon as he loses a majority in Parliament. Here a President never resigns till after a run of four years.

Complaints from many quarters are los against the management of the General Post Office. The Postmaster General is obliged to bear much, panies are extertioners and give some odd reasons for making the United States pay high for services

The P. M. G. states that one of the R. R. Co. panies gives as a reason for making so high charges, the following : "This company have paid the government more than \$2000 per mile for duties on their iron rails," &c. &c. But have not all those companies held that iron is not raised in price in consequence of protective duties?

Our legislators will yet see the folly of granting unrestricted powers of these Railroad Corporations More companies are now absolutely wanted to create empetition to do business fairly. More charters will be granted if the Combined Powers

BROWN UNIVERSITY. At the late Commence ment of this Institution two honorary degrees were conferred, viz., that of Dr. of Divinity upor Rev. D. N. Sheldon, President of Waterville college (Me); and of Dr. of Laws on Joseph Worces ter of Cambridge (Mass.) In the afternoon an oration was pronounced be

fore the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by Hon. Henry Wheaton, the gentleman who has long served this country in the capacity of Minister to European governments. The Freshman class consists of 56. Twelve and Jalapa were increasing.

We commend to the attention of our Agripage-among them "The New Husbandry .- Roman Farming -Plin, 's writings," -"Alpaca sheep, "Modes of budding."-"Michigan as an Agricultural State."-"Spring tooth horse rake," &c On our fourth page-"The Lottery Ticket" will

be read with interest by sensible men and sensible women. It is as true as the sayings of Solomon, that wealth acquired by luck, by any species of

ARREST OF A Passer of Altered Bills.

ARREST OF A Passer of Altered Bills.

Yesterday, officer J. W. Pierce arreated a person, who stated his name to be William Young, for passing bills of the Citzens' Bank, Augusta, Me.; altered to tens on the Falmonth Bank. They will be able to establish his guilt in three instances. Several of these altered bills have been sunt to the New England Bank in the course of this week.

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Yesterday, Okt. 13th.

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Brittol County, at Taunton, on Wednesday, Oct. 13th.

Middlesex County, at Concord, on Wednesday, Oct. 13th.

Middlesex County, at Concord, on Wednesday, Oct. 6th.

Oct. 6th.

Worcester County, on Thursday, Sept. 234.

The N. Y. State Agricultural Society, at Saratoga, three days, commencing on Sept. 15th.

AN AroLogy. The Newark Eagle says, in relation to a lecture that was to have been given there by the noted Mr. Matht, that there being only 50 persons present, "men, women and children,10 a gentleman announced from the platform that "Mr. Maifit had met with an accident, in the fracture of two of his ribs, AND, THE audience being small he had concluded not to deliver his ad-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper & Brothers have published Part 3 Also, two small volumes, entitled "Howitt's accounts to N. O .:-

J. Breck & Co , 52 North Market Street. have "The Horticulturist" for September.

It P A correspondent in Hampshire county, who is conversant in numerous towns in that quarter, informs us that the corn crop is considered very good. Farmers there are now cutting up and piking with the tops on. Potatoes generally promise better than last year, though there are instances of rot in various

He says that fruit is quite abundant in that quar-Yet it was well known here that it was the old king's hebby to hold on upon this "the brightest jewel in his crown," as Pitt expressed it. The notes of Lord North, recently discovered, thrown no new light on this point in history.

No. Be it remembered as long as Freedom shall have advocates, that it was the people of Great Britannia and the pe Peaches will be more plenty than apples.

DEATHS IN DOVER. Mr. E. Perry of Dover, writes us that it is quite sickly in that vicinity, and that numbers have died with the dysentery. The following list of recent deaths from this complaint is of people who lived within the space of about one

Died, August 12th, Mrs. Susan Battle, wife of osiah Battie, aged 55 years.
Aug. 16th, Mr. Luther Eastman, aged 48 years.
Aug. 20th, Arabella, daughter of Hiram W. and
acy Jones, aged 19 months.
Aug. 204 and according to the control of the control

Aug. 22d, widow Ayers, aged 64 years. Sept. 1st., Mr. Ira Fuller, need 58

Aug. 22d, widow Ayers, aged 64 years.
Sept. 1st, Mr. Ira Fuller, aged 68 years.
Sept. 2d, a son of Mr. John Stewart, aged 1 year.
Sept. 6th, Ellen Hooker, daughter of Mr. H. G.
). Hooker, aged 7 years, 11 months.
Sept. 7th, Ebenezer Smith, aged 68 years.

penters, and is to be ready for opening on Wednesday next. Many will come from the east and the west, the north and the south. They will find the office of the Ploughman in School street, without difficulty, the number No. 22.

this week the degree of Dr. of Laws was conferred Portland, and S. L. Pomeroy of Bangor.

as empire seem moving west. No doubt war is popular in some sections of the country.

Farmers should recollect that the Worcester Agricultural Exhibition will take place on THURSered by the Hon. David Henshaw.

The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad was formally opened as far as Jonesville, in Templeton, on the 20th ult. The road will not be

city of Mexico. The guerillas between Vera Cruz

cultural readers several articles on our first their Hall in School Street, and continue three days.

N. Orleans, and that much alarm and distress ion is made by the Massachusetts Com pervade the inhabitants.

The Exhibition in Middlesex, at Concord, takes place on the sixth day of October.

Syspected of Robbing the Parson. One gambling, is not easily kept. "Light come, light go" is the proverb. "An incident of Napoleon's war in Spain." "Discovery in Mathematics," &c.

The Poet's corner will amuse, if any one has courage to look at so long an array of rhymes.

The Weather. Our distant readers are informed that we have had most charming weather here during two weeks past. Corn has grown more fall, and has been ripening in a rapid manner. Verenge station is rank, and the air is better suited to plants than to animals. Up to Thursday, the ninth instant, there was no sign of frost, and the sun rose upon the early shower of the morning with a splendor that put the question of cold spots on his face in the shade.

The gentle showers and the warm sunshine of the New York Post says, the population of Boatan, Bothur. Combiding and Charlessown.

Arrest of A Passer of Altered Bills.

Arrest of Altered Bills.

The steamer Massachusetts, of the Fall River route, broke one of her engines Wednesday morning, while in the Hurl Gate, and was obliged to steam to New York with one engine. The steamer Rhode Island was put on in her place.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The New Orleans Picayane of the 30th ult., give of Miss Pardoe's Louis XIV., and the Court of the following particulars relative to the army under France, embellished by numerous engravings, dee, Scott and the skirmishes of the escort troops. The and No. 28 of the "Pictorial History of England." schooner Mississippi from Vera Cruz brought the

Tales in Verse" and "Howitt's Natural History
Illustrated," both illustrated and very appropriate
for youth.
(Ticknor & Co., have the above at 135 Wash
(Ticknor & Co., have the above at 135 Wash-(Ticknor & Co., have the above at 135 Washington street.

It James Munros & Co., have published the first No. of "The New England Offering" written by females that are, or have been factory operatives. It is edited by Miss Harriet Farley and contains 48 pages, published monthly, at \$2.00 per year.

The contents are "Introduction," "The Uncommitted Sin," "Peutucket," "Remuniscences of Childhood," "Musings," "Prose Poems," "Invitation to Writers," &c.

Redding & Co., 8 State Street, have received the September No. of "The Farmera' Library and Monthly Journal of Agriculture," edit of by J. S. Skinner, Esq.

Lip J. Breck & Co., 52 North Market Street, have "The Horticulturist" for September.

The command of Capt. Wells were compelled to fight their way to the Bridge; and they made the attempt to pass it, but found all the heights occupied by the guerillas, who opened a heavy fire upon them, killing nearly all the mules and forcing the whole party to retire. They left the whole of their wagons save only one, in the possession of the enemy. All the baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men, which were in the wagons, fell into the hands of the Mexicans, and little else beside the mail was saved. The loss of men in this affair has been five or six killed and two or three wounded, and several men have subsequently died from the fatigue and exposure on the march.

cans. These twelve dragoons we suppose to be a portion of Fairchild's company. Dr. Cooper was the surgeon who went up with the train.

of Captain Wells.

Muj. Lally on going up with the train is said to have had a sharp skirmish with the guerillas at Cerro Gordo, and to have expected another brush with them at La Hoya. No accounts of these affairs have been received, but our latest letters say that there is no doubt of the safety of the train. No news had been heard at Vera Cruz of Capt. Besanger's company for a fortnight. news had been heard at Vera Cruz of Capt. Bean-con's company for a fortnight. It was out on a scout when news reached there that Major Lally required reinforcement, and it is by many supposed that the company fell in with the train, and crossing the National Bridge continued up with it. Others again think differently, and suppose the whole com-pany has been cut off by the Mexicans. Such is the tenor of our latest letters.

the tenor of our latest letters.

In regard to Gen. Scott's maich, there were rumors at Vera Cruz that he had met the enemy and repaised them after a sharp engagement, in which he lost 800 men. This the Mexicans regarded as a victory on their part as their loss was insignificant. Notwithstanding these details, our correspondent writes that there is no truth in them whatever. He also considers the announcement of the Sun of Anahuac, that Gen. Scott arrived at Ayotla on the 11th, as a statement hazarded upon mere rumor. He has confidence in the veracity of the man arrived on the 21st., and declares the vanguard of Scott's army to on Hon, George Evans, and on Frederick Allen
Esq., both of Gardiner, Me. The degree of Dr. of
Divinity was conterred on Asa Cummings of
Esq., both the Vera Cruz papers and our
correspondent believed that Gen. Scott was in poscorrespondent believed that Gen. Scott was in p session of Mexico by the 20th inst., but they had

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent upwards of twelve millions of money to New Orleans since the first of January. Money as well as empire seem moving west. No doubt war is popular in some sections of the country.

We have no letter direct from the army. The Boletin de las Noticias, of Jalapa, says that more correspondence from the army has been intercepted by the guerrillas. This nance are not the loth inst., but only states t the last division of the American army that day, 4000 strong.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BOUNDARY. Post and the Boston Times have published articles upon the boundary question between this State and Massachusetts, and have repeated the errors opened to Athol for several weeks.

Description by the last accounts Gen. Scott was at Ayotla, Aug. 20th, within twenty miles of the city of Mexico. The guerillas between Vera Cruz been for a hundred years; just exactly as it is laid down in the State Map of Massachusetts made under the direction of Simeon Borden and published der the direction of Simeon Borden and published by order of the Legislature of that State. Any distinctive their annual exhibition on the 23d inst., at their Hall in School Street, and continue three days.

We learn that the yellow fever increases in a plain one; it has been repeatedly decided, and always in favor of this State, and this last decis. always in favor of this State, and this last dec

> WINTER FRUIT. From accounts derived from various sources we consider it certain that the sup-ply of winter fruit the present season, in New Eng-lard and New York, will be under the average

ADVICE OF A VOLUNTEER. One of the Mas RETURN OF Mr. Wise. Dates from Bazil to July 30th, have been received. Mr. Wise, the close his experience with the following feeling addice: "If a man ever asks you to enlist, knock him down with a club." [Salem Register.

Rev. Emerson Davis, D. D. of Westfield, has been appointed a member of the Board of Education, in place of William G. Bates, Esq., resigned.

The Suffolk Bank refuses receiving ten dollar notes of the New Haven Bank, and the public will do well to be on their guard against receiving the alleged spurious money.

FROM THE ARMY. El Sol, of Vera Cruz, of

AEDICATIONS. Throughout the hi

FUNERAL OF SILAS WRIGHT. The Ogdensburg

OUR FISHING FLEET. Sch. Augustus, arrived

ANOTHER ANTI-RENT OUTRAGE. On Wed-

NAVAL. Com. Kearney visited the U. S.

IMPROVEMENTS AT CHELSEA. The Journal

There were 126 deaths in Boston last week-

Herald.

From the Annet. El Sol, of Vera Cree, of the 10th ult., has the following details of the attack upon the Amerigan train, the grounding of the bomb weed; Heigh, with the exputue of the proposed of the bomb weed; Heigh, with the exputue of the substance of the part of the creek of the proposed of the bomb weed; Heigh, with the exputue of the part of the

passed, leaving this strong-hold to be re-occu-pied by the infamous predatory bands of gueril-it is a great happiness for mankind, that the las; thus completely cutting off his leinforce-

tain peace, and to enlarge the sphere of human Considering the great exposure of our men to industry. (Wilmer & Smith's Times. fire from ambuscades and strong forts, it is almost a miracle they were not destroyed. The loss is, however, small-five killed and woundboss is, however, small—five killed and wounded. Several of Captain Fairchild's horses were shot. He did not lose a single man. The ambulance containing the mail, was saved by John Toher, formerly of Captain Burk's company, 3d artillery. He did so without any directions from the wagon-master, as we are informed, and to him alone credit is due.

Funeral of Silas Wright. The Ogdensburg Republican of the 31st ult. has the following:

"The funeral service and burial was had at Canton on Sunday last. The number of our citizens from all parts of the country who were present was so great that a part only were able to obtain a place within the specious church where the services were held. The discourse

Mexican News. Petersburg, Sept. 8, 1847.
The Southern mail is in with New Orleans papers of the 31st ult.; the papers of the 1st of September, which are due failing to reach here.
The Picayune of the 31st announces an arrival from the Brazos with dates to the 24th. The Matamoras Fiag contains the particulars of several skirmishes which have taken place between the Mexicans under Gen. Urrea and American secuting patties and tagins. They all American scouting parties and trains. They all of the deceased in early life, with a truthful earoccurred on the road between Monterey and
nestness deeply affecting to the entire congrega-Matamoros. The enemy seem to have gained tion.
"The mortal remains of our distinguished ing forward, and their attacks are more boldly and beloved friend and neighbor are deposited in planned. About thirty Americans have been killed in these various skirmishes. The Mexistrutable, and we bow to the severe infliction." killed in these various skirmishes. The Mexican loss is supposed to be much heavier, but there are no me

mates.

The Jalapa Boletin, of the 15th, expresses hopes that Major Lally's train has been captured.

Juratta, with his guerillas, are very active.

Juratta, with his guerillas, are very active.

Juratta, with his guerillas, are very active.

The impression has become general on the Rio Grande that Gen. Taylor would move from his position towards San Luis Potesi on the 1st of September. I see no account of any more troops having been detached from his command for Vera Cruz. It is believed that the force now the command of the concentrating at Vera Cruz, is amply sufficient to keep the communication clear between that place and the city of Mexico.

Resolution for the following sufficient to keep the communication clear between that place and the city of Mexico.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE. The Cincinnati

Chronicle furnishes the following size of the common control of the house in the following size of the common control of the house after the fire common c ten—as failing in love is usually termed—with the daughter of a wealthy merchant. His love was requited by the fair and lovely girl, but the young man being poor, without influence, and having nothing to depend upon but his own industry and resolution, his suit was looked upon with a favorless eye by the father. In a mowith a favorless eye by the father. In a moment of chagrin and disappointment, the proud youth left the home of his childhood—and twelve years rolled by; during which time no word was heard of him. He went to the West Indies, a pennyless adventurer, and one month since returned home, the possessor of an immense fortune. In the meantime, the father of his beloved had failed, and died a poor broken-hearted man, leaving his wife and daughter dependent upon the cold charities of the world. Yet in poverty, as well as in wealth, the two lovers had poverty, as well as in wealth, the two lovers had remained faithful to their youthful vows, and two days after the return of the wandeter, he two days after the return of the wandeter, he led his long cherished idol to the hymenial frigate Brandywine yesterday, where he was re-ceived with the usual honors and salute.

Additional Mexican News. Petersburgh, Sept. 8, 1847. The southern mail this morning, brings New Otleans papers to the 21st. Those of the 1st are behind.

The ship Agree behind.

Applition

Sept. 8, 1847. The southers.

The ship Agnes had arrived from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 21st. Her advices furnish the details of Captain Wells' expedition, but nothing later.

The Jalapa Bulletin of the 15th says, that The Jalapa Bulletin of the attacks on it Major Lally's train, and that the American loss was 300, which it is believed is exaggerated.

Major Lally had reached Jalapa with his force, was 300, which it is believed is exaggerated.

Major Lally had reached Jalapa with his force, was 300, which it is believed is exaggerated.

Major Lally had reached Jalapa with his force, was 300, which it is believed is exaggerated.

Major Lally had reached Jalapa with his force, was destroyed by fire last Monday evening. It was insured for \$1000 at the American office, in Providence, and for \$2000 at a Hartford office.

Captain Wells loss was about 40.
The propeller Buchanan had arrived from Brazos on the 24th. No news. [Telegraph Cor. of Philadelphia Bulletin. the coal region in the vicinity of Pottsville, al-

ready exceeds one million of tons, and the re-gion will furnish, according to the Miner's Journal, 1,500,000 tons the present year, pro-vided the market will require that quantity, which will be an increase of about 250,000 PRO AND CON. It is left to Gen. Taylor to select the two regiments that are to go to Vera Crus. We have now no doubt but that Gen. Taylor will carry out his previous intention of resigning the command, and will return to the United States in November, if not sooner. tons over the shipments of last year (New Orleans Bulletin.

[New Orleans Bulletin.]
It is certain that no such peremptory orders have been forwarded to Gen. Taylor. If he selects and sends on two regiments from his command to Vera Cruz, it is only in consequence of the discretionary orders forwarded on his own suggestion, as we have already noticed.

We are not apprized of Gen. Taylor's wishes, but it is certain that he has not yet community.

We are not apprised to the commu; but it is certain that he has not yet commutated his desire to resign the command of the
my, or to return to the United States. [Washgton Union.

"Local." On the morning of Commencementcries of "marder," "help," &c. were heard
the cries of "marder," "help," &c. were heard
the cries of the morning of Commencement
cries of "marder," "help," &c. were heard
the cries of them would vote for the abolition
of alarery." es; but it is certain that he has not yet commu-

"Local." On the morning of Commencement day, cries of "murder," "help," &c. were heard issuing from a house in Chapel street, greatly to the alarm of the neighbors—several of whom immediately rashed in to ascertain the cause; when lo, and behold! the lady of the house was discovered with her husband across her lap, on whom she was inflicting a regular spankado, for some breach of family discipline, and who was making the welkin ring at the top of his voice for assistance. Really, the order of nature seems perverted in this town! One man runs away with a nursing child, and a woman spanks her husband within an inch of his life! What are we coming to? [New Haven Register.]

"That's a pretty bird, grandma," said a lit-tle boy. "Yes," replied the old dame, and he never cries." "That's because he's never washed." reloined the work." washed," rejoined the youngster.

washed," rejoined the youngster.

Yellow Feven. Interments from yellow fever at New Orleans during forty-eight hours ending 30th ult., were 104; deaths at Charity Hospital, 38; Interments at Lafayette, 29.

Madane Restell, the notorious, has been arrested at New York, upon a charge of manslaughter, and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

A SMART MAN. Mr. Withelmus Simmons of Taghkanic, New York, found a large hornet's nest under the eaves of his barn, on Torsday, and determined to destroy it. So he took some some matches, tied them to a pole, and with them set fire to the nest and totally destroyed it. Unfortunately, however, the barn was also burned, together, and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

MARRIAGES

In this city, 6th inst, Ann Eliza, wife of Timothy D. are making at 48a50c per

5th inst, Mr Henry G. Swift, 25.
5th inst, Berjamin Taylor, only son of Dr B. T.
Frescott, 5 yrs. 7 nos.
5th inst, after a week's illness, of inflammation of the bowels, Helen Maria Texana, only daughter of Barbas and A. A. Haekell, of East Hartford, Conn., 7 yrs.
Sept. 7, Miss Charbotte F. Oxnard, 26, daughter of the late Henry Oxnard, Eq.
6th inst, Mrs Mary B. wife of F. W. R. Emery, Esq.
5.
Sch inst, Alice, youngest child of A. 8th inst, Alice, youngest child of Augustus and Mary

Sth lint, Alice, youngest climate Augusteemenway, 2 rs
2d inst, Eleazes Homer, Esq, 87.
3d idst, Samuel Albert, only son of Samuel Dillaway
r, 5 mos. 7 days.
In South Boston, 3d inst, Capt David Nickerson, 48.
Aug 28, widow Sarah Baker, 80.
Sept. 8, Mary Ann Kent, daughter of R. B. Kent,
4 ve.

yrs. 7th inst, Charles H. L., son of Henry and Mary 7th inst, Charles H. L., son or second the second s Esq. Catharine Graves Russell, 75.

5th inst, at the residence of his son, Edward B. Olirer, Henry J. Ofliver, Esq. 59.

4th inst, Hon. Samuel Haven, formerly of Dedham,

o'clock.

4th inst, at Mount Pleasaunt, Roxbury, Mrs Frances In Roxbury Alms House, 23d ult, Bill Duff, 102 yrs. He was an inmate of said institution 90 years, and has enjoyed uninterrupted good health during his long life, until a few days previous to his death.

In Dorchester, Sept. 6, Arnold F., son of the late Arnold F. Welles Esq. 7 yrs. 10 mos.

In Charlestown, Sept. 7, William Washington, only child of William Jr, and Alice W. Howard, 11 months 10 do Boston and P. 32 down.

child of William Jr, and Alice W. Howard, 11 months
23 days.

In Cambridge, 4th inst, James W. Burditt, Esq, formerly of this city, 67.

In Framingham, Sept. 7th. Henry Swan, son of John J., and Hannah A. Brown, 15 mos. 10 days.

Th inst, of typhus fever, Miss Lucy Ana, only child of Mr John L. and Mrs H. H. Gibbs, 15 yrs. 10 days.

In Natick, on the 8th inst, Mrs. Antoinette A., wife of James M. Murdock, of Boston, 22.

In A siburnham, Sept. 5th, of dysentery, William H. Cushing, Jr., only remaining son of Wm. H., and Charlotte M. Cushing, 6 years.

In Ipswich, Aug. 28, after a short but distressing illness, Mrs Mary Ann Kimball, wife of Mr John H. Harris, and youngest daughter of widow Sarah kumbull.

In Newburyport, Mr Joseph Williams, Jr., 36.

Sch. Elizabeth Ann, arrived last evening, from Labrador, brings up a full fare. [Newburyport In Newburyport, Mr Joseph Williams, Jr., 36.
In Georgetown, Mary, youngest child of Mr Alfred
Logical State of the State o

In Georgetown, Mary, youngest child of Mr Alfred;
Clough, 2 years.

In Lawrence, Ira Pillsbury, formerly of Haverhill,
It yrs. 10 mos.

In Norwich, Conn, Mr Seabury Brewster, in the 93d year of his age. Mr Brewster is a descendant of the venerable Elder Wm. Brewster, one of the memorable bund, who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower, Dec. 1620.

Number of deaths in this city for the week ending state of the property of the prope

Number of deaths in this city for the week ending saturday, Sept. 4th, Males 66, Females 60; Total 126. turday, Sept. 4th, Males 66, Females 90; 104a129.
Causes.—Disease of the bowels 45, typbus fever 7,
rammation of bowels 3, dysentery 12, diarrhea 8,
lera infantum 1, cholera morbus 1, lung fever 4, dise of the heart, 5, small pox 1, debitity 1, infantic
whooping cough 1, convulsions 1, tumor 1, old age
paralysis 1, dropsy on the brain 3, accidental 2, teeth2, canker 1.

curred during same time

MINIATURE ALMANAC

Bays of the Week.	Sun Rises.	33	Sun Sets.	3	Moon Sets.	}{	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	1 5 36	1	(6 17	1	[7 41	1	12 41
MONDAY.	5 37		6 16		8 12	1	12 39
TUESDAY.	5 38	1	6 14	1	8 37	1	12 36
WEDNESDAY.	5 39		6 12		9 25	1	12 33
THURSDAY.	5 40		6 11	1	10 9	1	12 31
FRIDAY.	5 41		6 9		10 58	1	12 28
SATURDAY.	1 5 42	1	6 7	1.	1 11 56	1	12 25

Review of the Markets.

ASHES-There are but few Pots in the market, and ales are made readily at 5 ic. Of Pearls the market s almost entirely bare. They bring 8 ic per lb.

COAL—The receipts from the Provinces are less than during the previous week, and prices are firmer. Sales of Pictou at \$6.75, and Sydney at \$7.9 re chaldron, cash and 4 mos. Anthracite continues in good demand, by retail, at \$7 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—There has been a good demand, and prices have rather improved. The principal sales comprise 2000 bags \$1. Domingo, at \$6.66; it 700 Rio, 74.72c; 1500 do Sumatra, 6.6c, and 200a300 do, at 6.6c; imapples, ew. 20 a. 37 cach... 20 a. 3 COAL-The receipts from the Provinces are less

LIME-Sales of Thomaston at 72c per cask, cash. LIME—Sales of Thomaston at 72c per cask, cash.

METALS—Moderate sales of Sheathing Copper at 23½c; yellow Sheathing Metal 20c per lb, 6 mos. In 18 Potatosa \$\phi\$ bbl. 1 502 175 Pickles, \$\phi\$ bliron [there have been sales of 100 tons Scotch Pig, Gartsherrie brand on landing at \$34; 25 do do on the wharf at \$34 25 and from store at \$35; American, \$32a36 per ton, 6 mos; 50 tons O. S. Russia, arrived since our last, which remains unsold. In Lead there have been sales of 5000 pigs at \$4 06 per 100 lbs, cash; 1000 do to arrive, at the same price, and small tota at \$45 per lb, cash. Nails continue in active demand at \$45 per lb cash. Sales of Banca Tin in lots at \$45 per lb cash. Sales of Banca Tin in lots at \$45 per lb, cash. The received sales of Banca Tin in lots at \$45 per lb, cash. The received sales of Banca Tin in lots at \$45 per lb, cash. The received sales of Banca Tin in lots at \$45 per lb, cash. The received sales of Banca Tin in lots at \$45 per lb, cash. The received sales of Banca Tin in lots at \$45 per lb, cash. The received sales of Banca Tin in lots at \$45 per lb, cash. The received sales of Banca Tin in lots at \$45 per lb, cash. The received sales of Banca Tin in lots at \$45 per lb, cash. The received sales of Banca Tin in lots at \$45 per lb, cash. The received sales of Banca Tin in lots at \$45 per lb, cash. The received sales of Banca Tin in lots at \$45 per lb, cash.

MOLASSES—The receipts for the past week have been small and but few operations have been made.—
Sales of 150 libts Cuba sweet early crop, at 26c; 150 do do of recent importation at 24c, and Trinidad in lots, at 30a31c per gallon, 6 mos. In distilling qualities there have been sales of 400 libts Cuba, sour, at 23c per gallon, 6 mos.

PROVISIONS—There has been a better demand the past week, and prev ons prices are well sustained. Do., dry hide... 2009. 24 East'n slaught to dry hide... 2009. 25 Do., dry hide... 2009. 25 Do., dry hide... 2009. 25 Do., dry hide... 2009. 26 Do., dry hide... 2009. 27 Do., dry hide... 2009. 27 Do., dry hide... 2009. 26 Do., dry hide... 2009. 28 Do., dry hid

SUGAR-The TALLOW-Sales of render

WOOL_Th

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK [By John Tyler.]

Tea—Hyson, 52 chests, at 23c per lb, 6 m Coffee—30:0 bags Rio adv, 2040 sold, 87 er 100 lbs, 6 mos. [By Robins & Allen.] Tea—15 half chests Young Hyson, 12/c; Gum Copal—5 cases East India, 7/c/ps Beans—63 bbls white, 1 42/s a 81 30—8 \$1 25 a 1 37/s per bu cash—bbls 20c bags Roll Brimstone—S casks dam Raisins—90 boxes Malaga ba

Corn-947 sacks yellow and white, 661 a

FLOUR AND GRAIN Bostos, Sept. 10. Flour—The teamer had no effect on our Flour quence of the limited supply. The about equal to the demand for hor 6. Ohio round hoop, \$5 \$1 a5 \$7 lots of Southern new have arrived, an Georgea, Knox brand, because of the control of the contr

bbl, cash.
Grain-Corn after the arrival of made of yellow flat at 80c 78c; but subsequently, the 7Sc; but subsequently, the erable there has been a dec bring over 74c; white and Western mixe bushel, cash. Oats are lower and

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, Son

BRIGHTON MARKET, MORDAY, Supt. At Market, 3100 Beef Cattle and Stores, 39 Swingle Working Oxen, 48 Cows and Calves, 2508 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Extra, 0 00; first quality, second do, 5 75; third do, \$4 75.5 25.

STORE CATTLE—Very low prices note in many, and the market dull. Prices not note WORKING OXEN—Sales made at \$9,53, at Cows and Calves—Sales were main at 27 and \$34.

AT AUCTION. [By Stephen Brown & Son.] S shares Old Colony Railroad, \$101 per sh. on and Word preester KK, 1 pad, 942 a 95

dis Fall River RR, 93½ per sh.
do Boston Lead Co, 1609—div off.
do People's Bank (Roxbury), 52½—per 8
do Gaston Lead Ro, 1609—div off.
do Washington Bank, 96 a 96½ per sh.
do State Bank, 59½—par 60.
do Boylston Ins. Co, 99½ per sh.
do Palmer Manuf Co, 24½ per sh.
do Palmer Manuf Co, 1902 per sh.
do Amoskeag Manuf Co, 192½.
do Merchanta's Bank, 104½ per sh.
do Exchange Bank, 39 per sh.

[Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.

milk, § 1b...
Do. four meal.
Eggs, § dozen.
Beef, fresh, †b...
Do. saited, § †b.
Do. smoked...
Hogs, whole...
Pork, fresh, § †b.
Hos. saited, § †b.
Hams, Bos'n, †b. VEGETABLES.

ing Beans, pk .. FRUIT.

[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market

HAY—Sales of Eastern pressed at \$12 50a13 per ton, cash.

HIDES—The market is rather firmer. Sales have been made of 6000 Rio Grande at 12c; 2000 Montevideo, 124c; 1100 Mexican, 104c; and at Salem 5000 Montevideo, 124c per lb, 6 mos.

HOPS—There have been a few bales of new received, of which some parcels have been sold at 12a13c per lb cash. BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. LEATHER—There is a steady demand at full Shipping, Fun. 726. 1628. 24 Cheese, bert. Tub, best, Fun. 1529. 18 lba, comment. Shipping, Fun. 726. 10 Essay, Fun. 100 described to the comment. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

THE PYRAMID OF CH PUEBLA, MEXICO, A Eds. Delta : The city of Puebl

in importance in the Republic a point of wealth and population, one of the most interesting parts

interesting country. It is within ride of the Chalmche, the Popletaccibuati, Cholula, Tlascala, a jects teem with the romantic and ollections of Hernando Cortes and Cholula, the most interesting of al is within the short distance of six city, and is a sort of shrine, to weers and coldiers make frequent one of numerous party who visited day, and I propose to make you a day, and I propose to make you a
the pleasure I enjoyed on that oce
ing you a short description of our
the mornings of this elevated it
the rainy season, are bright and o
oun rises in unclouded splender,
the most magnificent landscapes it
can conceive, whilst the atmosph
and elastic that it is a positive can conceive, whilst the atmosph and elastic that it is a positive breather it.—On such a morning with the 4th regiment of artillery fantry, and a squadron of horse, ve the city through the garita (city gla, and soon found ourselves in plain skirting the base of the vole bla; (Popocatepetl and Iztaccish us glittered in the morning's su capped summits; on our right re che—the Storm Mountain—with crest partially enveloped in a wi whilst behind us, in the far dist indistinct form of the Orizaba—th andmark of the seaman, that se scape was as soft and picturesq distant features were grand and green meadow or prairie extended and haciendas, and relieved by occ es of cultivation, and avenues and beautiful shade willow. Herds horses grazed as quietly on the s tates as though "grim-visaged nothed his wrinkled fr since "smoothed his wrinkled fr military escort, as it wound its wa landscape, with glittering arms banners, seemed more like a holi than a band of stern veterans so the conflict, and so soon to enter ride of an hour and a quarter, wh as they snuffed the morning breez the fresh grass of the meadows, joy as much as their riders, bro base of the farfamed pyramid, wi ently of its historical recollection. interest attached to it as a work one of the most picturesque is landscape. At a short distance i appearance of a natural mound, of huxuriant growth of trees and shourmounted by a Gothic chapel, towers some eighty feet above the road winds round the pyramid fro mit, upon which we passed on he road is cut into the pyramid, in s eight feet, and here one sees th of the artificial construction of the small fragments of stone-porph base 1,060, elevation 162 titude is much greater. On the d Lieutenant Semmes, of the navy vided himself with a pocket sext line for the purpose, determined be 205 feet. As this measurem widely from that of Humboldt, quested Lieut. Beauregard, of who visited the pyramid a few da to test his observations; which La longer base, did, making the These two observations from

These two observations from with different bases, and both with show conclusively that Humbol likely used a barometer, is in error the two is 204 feet, which we regard as the true height of this monument—beaming nearly half of the pyramid of Cheops in Egy mid of Cholula is quadrangular in eated—the err for merly study. cated-the era for merly stood a cated—the era for merly stond a 1 now supplanted by the Gothic Lady of Lorretto. The temple c was, in the days of Cortes, a sot which all the surrounding tribe made an annual pilgrimage, held tended the horrible human sacrif

Besides thir great temple, the

their superstition.

learn from the letters of Cortez and also from the simple diary old Captain, Bernal Dias, some the city, built around the base The city itself contained 40,000 and the whole plain was studded desert, and two or three thousan peros build their mod huts and thevish propensities upon the s City. It was here the famous m of the native was perpetrated by way to the city of Mexico—an upon his character, although his a plausible story in his defence, ed rising and massacre of his fo of the natives. Las Casas, w country soon after the conquest ample means of information, con the most unqualified manner. summit of this vestige, at the si semi-civilization and barbarism erations, it was a curious and to trace, in the imagination, the of its history. Three hundred a years before, Cortes and his five Spaniards looked forth upon th much more glorious prospect the centuries of Spanish despotism (came the bloody and turbulent solution—scenes stained with tr and rapine-followed by the she ism of Iturbide, which was such by a series of years of internal cord. And now the Anglo forth from the same spot, upon ting features of nature - but how Spain fallen from he her once rich colonies forever not dreamed of in the time of h

ing in the footsteps of Cortes City of the Azters! [N. O. I THE PLANETS are in an inter Present. Venus is at about h liancy, and in figure like the i four days old. This phase ma moderately good spyglass, and if observed half an hour befor her brightness will be so mo maining daylight as not to intimeters at vision. She will tinciness of vision. She will

southwest Saturn is in the southeast most conspicuous of the stars th ring is gradually closing, and s ed in breadth this year that he crately telescopic power, like a During the next year the ring visible for awhile, except to gi

power.

Mars is increasing greatly He rises'about 10 o'clock, and liant to be mistaken. His bexceeds that of Jupiter; at le tain him longer than Jupiter (funrise) in view of the nake morning. As he rises earlies and will increase in size for will be an interesting object

night to be seen of many. B of good spy-glasses may find b Piseium, and Neptune (Lev Aquarli.—As to the LAST ne the telescope can see the comm Star very distinctly, it cannot Venus is worth looking at, a [N. Y. Gazette. Aug. 27.

Jupiter does not yet rise ear

the past week has been 1000 boxes Cula brown w grade white 84c; 60 mary, 6c per lb, 6 mos. endered, in lots at 9 je ;

ES THIS WEEK ha Tyler.]

ins & Allen.] aung Hyson, 124c per h, aut India, 7½c per h, ca 1 42½ a S1 30—56 bap 1—15bls 20c bags 20c cas a diamaged, 2c per h, ca aga bunch, poor, 80c per

and white, 664 a 65je ND GRAIN.

2 P. M. Floor—no character \$5 50; Southers \$6 Rye wanted only by disciller \$6.71c, rather dull; Out to

AND MEAT. KET, MONDAY, Sept 6. twine.

7, 0 00; first quality, 62;

84 75a5 25.

V low prices were estain tidell. Prices not neited less made at 19, 23, and 111.

Sales were made at 19, 2 at 2 to 83 12. Lanks

S ON WEDNESDAY. AUCTION. Brown & Son.] Hrown & Son.]
road, \$101 per sh.,
ad, \$110 per sh.
ad, \$110 per sh.
ad, \$14 a per sh.
resster RR, \$19 adv.
ad, \$14 a p 5 per sh.
viclence RR, \$5 adv.
ad RR, \$6 for \$0 paid.
V. Cambridge RR, \$9.
93\$ per sh.
p., \$1600—div off.
(Roxbury), \$2\$—par \$0.
it—par \$60.
g. \$99 per sh.
it—par \$60.
g. \$99 per sh.
do \$Co. \$192\$;
ak, \$104 per sh.
p. \$95 per sh.
kok ERs** \$80 ARD.] ROKERS' BOARD.

b 10 d 224. nds, 84. Bonds, 1850, 744. MARKET, Sept. 6 .- (Fat

VISIONS.

TABLES.

RUIT. Inside Quincy Market.] RK. LARD, &c.

EESE AND EGGS. O Onions, w bbl. 1552 2 5 Pickles, w bbl. 5 500 7 5 Peppera, w bbl. 2 500 7 5 Mangoes, w bbl. 2 500 8 VEGETABLES.

IDES. HAY. N.Y. red, light. ... 186. Do. do., heavy. ... 186. East'n slaugh'r ... 166. Do. dry hide. 166.

L'Etang, St. Geo co. white I'p. oop. Eastern, hard, cargo, w cord. 5 cargo, w cord. 5 cargo, w cord. 5 cargo 5 cord. 5 cargo 5 cord. 5 cord

THE PYRAMID OF CHOLULA.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, Aug. 4, 1847.

Eds. Delta: The city of Puebla, the second importance in the Republic of Mexico, in point of wealth and population, is situated in not the most interesting parts of this truly interesting country. It is within a few hours' indeed the Chalmche, the Popocatepett, the glacelhuath, Cholula, Tlascala, all of which obstace teem with the romantic and classical rective.

ance arrived, that of Chalmebe, the Popocatepett, the Italian ance arrived, that all attempts to save the Italian the Chalmebe, the Popocatepett, which the Chalmebe, the Popocatepett, was burned to the ground together with the vestigations of Hernando Cottos and the Conquests. Cholds, the most interesting of all these places, is within the short distance of six miles of the city, and is a sort of shrine, to which our officers and soldiers make frequent visits. I was see of nomerous party who visited it the other day, and I propose to make you a participant in the pleasure I enjoyed on that occasion, by giving you a short description of our pie nie. All the mornings of this elevated region, even in the rainy season, are bright and charming; the sun mes in unclouded splendor, gilding one of the most magnificent landscapes the imagination can canceive, whilst the atmosphere is so pure and elastic that it is a positive pleasure to breathe it.—On such a morning in company with the 4th regiment of horse, we sallied from the enty through the garita (city gate) of Cholula, and soon found ourselves in the extensive plain skirting the base of the volcances of Puebla; (Popocatepeti and Iztaccihuatl.) Before us glittered in the morning's sun thois snow-capped summits; on our right rose the Chalinche—the Storm Mountain—with its craggy crest partially enveloped in a wreath of mist, whilst behind us, in the far distance, rose the hindstinct form of the Orizaba—that well known landmark of the seam, that serves to guide him is calm and in storm, hundreds of miles along the Mexican coast. The nearer landscape was as soft and picturesque as its most distant features were grand and sublime. A green meadow or prairie extended around us for the soft with the soft cuttivation, and avenues and clusters of the serves one what surprised the other day to learn the soft with standards of the serves of cuttivation, and avenues and clusters of the serves one what surprised the other day to learn the constitution of the distance. A green mea

green meadow or prairie extended around us for some miles in every direction, dotted with rillas ad bacicuodas, and relieved by occasional patches of cultivation, and avenues and clusters of the beautiful shado willow. Herds of cattle and horses grazed as quietly on the surrounding estates as though "grin-usaged war" had long gnee "smoothed his wrinkled front," and our military escort, as it wound its way over the fair laddespe, with glittering arms and glancing hannes, seemed more like a holiday procession than a band of stern veterans so recently from the conflict, and as soon to enter it again. A rade of an hour and a quarter, which our horses, as they smulfed the morning breeze and scented the fresh grass of the meadows, seemed to enjoy as much as their riders, brought us to the base of the farfamed pyramid, which, independently of the historical regollection, and the greet interest attached to it as a work of art, forms one of the most picturesque features of the landscape. At a short distance it presents the appearance of a natural mound, covered with a laximat growth of trees and shrubbery, and is semmonted by a Gothic chapel, whose belify towers some eighty feet above the pyramid. A road winds round the pyramid, in some places, six or eight feet, and here one sees the first evidence of the artificial construction of the latter. It is built of dobes, or and ried brick, interspersed with a shalf fragments of stone—portphyry and limestone. Its dimensions, as stated by Humbolit, are base 1,060, elevation 162 feet; but its altitude to be 205 feet. As this measurement differed as widely from that of Humboldt, Licut. S. requested Licut. Beauregard, of the engineers, who visited the pyramid af-ew days afterwards, to test his observations; which Lieut. B., using a longer base, did, making the attitude to the 205 feet. As this measurement differed as widely from that of Humboldt, Licut. S. requested Licut. Beauregard, of the engineers, who visited the pyramid af-ew days afterwards, to test his observations from d

These two observations from different points, with different bases, and both with the sextant, show conclusively that Humboldt, who most likely used a barometer, is in error. The mean of the two is 204 feet, which we may henceforth tegard as the true height of this extraordinary monument—beaming nearly nait as great as that of the pyramid of Cholula is quadrangular in form, and truncated—the era for merly stood a heathen temple, now supplanted by the Gothic church of our Lady of Lorretto. The temple on this pyramid was, in the days of Cortes, a sort of Mecca, to which all the surrounding tribes far and near, made an annual pilgrimage, held a fair, and attended the horrible human sactifice peculiar to their supersition.

Besides thir great temple, there were, as we learn from the letters of Cortez to Charles V., and also from the simple diary of his doughty old Captain, Bernal Dias, some 400 others in the city, built around the base of the larger. The city itself contained 40,000 householders, and the whole plain was studded with populous villages. The plain is now comparatively a desert, and two or three thousand miserable leperos build their mad huts and practise their thevish propensities upon the site of the Holy These two observations from different points, Commendable. Upon the return from Salem

desert, and two or three thousand miserable leperos build their mud huis and practise their thevish propensities upon the site of the Holy City. It was here the famous massacte of 6000 of the native was perpetrated by Cortes, on his way to the city of Mexico—an undoubted stain upon his character, although his analogists make upon his character, although his analogists make a plausible story in his defence, of a contemplat-ed rising and massacre of his forces on the part of the natives. Las Casas, who visited the Personal do. 64,595,900

\$ 162,360,400

\$ 974,162 40

At \$6 per \$1000, is Polls 27,008, at \$1 50

country soon after the conquest, and who had ample means of information, condemns Cortes in the most unqualified manner. Whilst on the

summit of this vestige, at the same time of the semi-civilization and barbarism of by-gone generations, it was a curious and startling picture

\$1,014,674 40 Increase over 1846-polls, 1034; property,

to trace, in the imagination, the shifting scenes of its history. Three hundred and twenty-eight years before, Cortes and his five hundred armed Spaniards looked forth upon this plain, then a much more glorious prospect than now. Three centuries of Spaniah despotism followed. Then came the bloody and turbulent scenes of the revolution—scenes stained with treachery, murder and rapine—followed by the short-lived despotism of Iturbide, which was succeeded, in turn, the string of years of internal faction and discord. And now the Anglo Saxon race look into the property of W. C. Dukes, Esq., charged with poisoning Mrs. and Miss Dukes, took place yesterday at the clustory of turbide, which was succeeded, in turn, to the president of the presi fouth from the same spot, upon the same everlasting features of nature—but how great the moral change! Spain fallen from her berhigh estate; twenty lashes on the last Friday of each month.

her once rich colonies forever lost, and a nation not dreamed of in the time of her glory, following in the footsteps of Cortes to the Imperial Cuy of the Azters! [N. O. Delta.

(Charleston News.

MAIL FAILURE—THE CAUSE. The Mail for the South failed to connect with the cars for the South failed to connect with the cars for the North on Sunday evening at Washington The failure was caused by the burning of a bridge The Planers are in an interesting position at some twenty miles this side of Riehmond, resent. Venus is at about her greatest brillancy, and in figure like the moon of three or ges, mail and baggage had to cross piece meal, our days old. This phase may be seen with a and a fresh locomotive had to be brought up moderately good spyglass, and the more easily from this side, with the necessary train of ears if observed half an hour before sunset, when her brightness will be so modified by the remaining daylight as not to interfere with dismining daylight as not to interfere with daylight daylight as not to interfere with daylight da

On Saturday evening, four young rowdies Saturn is in the southeast at 9 o'clock, the test conspicuous of the stars there visible. His one is gradually closing, and so much diminished in breadth this year that he looks, to a modately telescopic power, like a ball with a short, like a test with the work of the number twen tout, and while a correct that two silver forks had been stolen from their box. These two were taken into like ruler stuck through the middle of it. ring is gradually closing, and so much diminished in breadth this year that he looks, to a moderately telescopic power, like a ball with a short, blick ruler stuck through the middle of it. During the next year the ring will become in-table for awhile, except to give the custody, but this morning, while a complaint was making against them in the Police Court, some one went into Brigham's threw down the forks and immediately made off. The fellows in cusvisible for awhile, except to gigantic telescopie Mars is increasing greatly in apparent size. He rises about 10 o'clock, and is too red and brillint to be mistaken. His. brightness aiready exceeds that of Jupiter; at least, we could re-

exceeds that of Jupiter; at least, we could retain him longer than Jupiter (almost until after tunning) in view of the naked eye yesterday merning. As he rises earlier every evening, and will increase in size for some weeks, he will be an interesting object during the whole autumn.

Jupiter does not yet rise early enough in the hight to be seen of many. But the possessors of good spy-glasses may find Uranus near zeta Piseium, and Neptune (Levertier) near iona Aquarli.—As to the Last new planet, unless the telescope can see the companion of the Pole Star very distinctly, it cannot see it all. tody was discharged.

Piseium, and Neptune (Leverrier) near iota Aquari...—As to the Last new planet, unless the telescope can see the companion of the Pole Star very distinctly, it cannot see it all. But Yenus is worth looking at, and will not be so easily seen after the next eight or ten days.

[N. Y. Gazette. Aug. 27.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice

I s hereby given that WILLIAM SANDERSON, Missor, laving ran away from the Subscriber, Fforbig persons trusting or harboring him on my account.

JONAS N. MORSE.
Wayland, Sept. 1st, 1847.

Manure Book. REPORT from the select Committee on metropolitan servage manure together with the minutes of Evi-dence, Appendix and Index. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134, Washington appeals School street.

Valuable Books.

THE Young Ladies' Elocutionary Reader, containing a selection of Reading Lessons, by Anna U. Russell, and the Rules of Elocution, adapted to Fennale Readers, by Wm. Russell.

Also,—The Introduction to the same, for Younger

The Best Work on Mineralogy

Alger's Edition of Phillip's Celebrated Treatise on Min eralogy.

"To all the book may be heartly recommended as one of ogest precessions but of very great merit." [Washing-on National Intelligence, 135 Washington street.

"To all the book may be heartily recommended as one of no great pretensions but of very great merit." [Washington Struction Books | Struction Books |

Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struction Books | Struc

Situated in the South part of Shrewsbury, three fourths of a mile from the South Post Office, and within five miles of Worcester. Said Farm contains fifty four acres, well divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and woodland, with about one hundred Apple Trees grafted, and many more auitable to grait. The Farm will be sold low and may be made to sell four or five hundred dollars higher than is now asked for it in five years. For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

CHENTER V. NEXURON. CHESTER V. NEWTON.

Two Farms for Sale,



Shrewsbury, Sept. 11.

IN LEXINGTON. The Subscriber wi'l sell one or both hi pargain. Further description may be obtained on the premises, or by addressing the subscriber by mail.

JOSEPH F. SIMONDS.

Cambridge, Sept. 11, 1847.

Wanted Immediately. A MAN and WIFE, without children, to take the charge of a Farm for one year. Particular reference will be required. Letters containing applications, if left at this Office and directed to "T." will be forwarded to the advertiser.

TRUSSES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A GREAT variety of the most approved kinds in use, comprising probably the largest and best assortment in the city, will be found at WM. B. LITTLE & CO.'8 Drug Store, No. 104 Hanover, corner of Salem Street, Bos--ALSO AS ABOVE-

A large and well selected stock of DRUGS, MEDI-CINES, PERFUMERY and FOREIGN LEECHES, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Farm for sale in Groton.

American Agriculturist.]

"We recommend to all who keep Domestic Animals to procure Mr. Cole's new Book. The lives of many valuable Animals might be axed by following his directions." Currant and Gooseberry Bushes. The Buildings consist of a flowe, two Barns, a Cellar under one of then; a Building used for feeding Swine, in sheltering Carriages and Tools, and storing Grain; and a Wood House and other out Buildings. Stock, Tools and Crops with the place, if desired, and possession given immediately. For other particulars inquire of OTIS ADAMS, Post Master, or WILLIAM A. FISK, near the premises. Sw septi

Dr. J. K Palmer's Sarsaparilla.

A HIGHLY approved and effectual remedy for the cure of all Scrofulous Affections, Salt Rheum, Nervous Debility, Bad Humors, and Discasses arising from an impure state of the blood.

The success that has attended its use in the practice of many of the Physicians of Boston has induced Dr. Palmer to introduce it in other places. It is therefore confidently offered to the public as the best medicine for the above discussed in the practice of the public as the best medicine for the above discussed in the produce it in other places. It is therefore confidently offered to the public as the best medicine for the above discussed in the produce to market, or the merchant wholesated agents, 104 Hanover, corner of Salem Street, Bostom, and by Druggists generally.

STATE

MITURAL LITTLE & CO., Druggists, general wholesated agents, 104 Hanover, corner of Salem Street, Bostom, and by Druggists generally.

STATE

MITURAL LITTLE & CO., Druggists, general wholesated agents, 104 Hanover, corner of Salem Street, Bostom, and by Druggists generally.

STATE

MITURAL LITTLE & CO., Druggists, general wholesated of the continuation of a country readence. This estate consists of one hundred and fifteen acres. There are fifty acres of excellent thinge land, twenty of which are now under cultivation, in fine condition, with a sufficient quantity of manuric for the consign sensor. There are fifty of manuric for the consign sensor. There are fifty of manuric for the consign sensor. There are fifty of manuric for the consign sensor. There are fifty of manuric for the consign sensor. There are fifty of manuric for the consign sensor. There are fifty of manuric for the consign sensor. There are fifty of manuric for the consign sensor. There are fifty of manuric for the consign sensor. There are fifty of manuric for the consign sensor. There are fifty of manuric for the consign sensor. There are fifty of manuric for the consign sensor. There are fifty of manuric for the consign sensor. There are fifty of manuric for the consign sensor. There are

CLARENDON HARRIS, Secretary.

THIS Company commenced issuing Policies on the first of Jane, 1843, and in two sears have issued 1000 Policies, and received \$40 etc. 11 in the property of the most economical This Company mentums for assurance are not expended instead of taking more money of the ansat economical instead of taking more money of the assured than enough to cover actual losses, it takes a small portion of the premium in a note, to be assessed only in case of extraordinary mortality, anh not chargable with interest.

Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every three years, from June 1st, 1846.

Famphiles, explaining the principles and advantages of Life Assurance, with the forms of application and rates of premium, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or of the Subscriber.

Applications for Assurance will be received by the Sub-The Subscriber has a few thousand of Apple Stocks for sale, three years from the bud, some of them are very handsome—three to four feet high. Also, Peach, audded and astural, low by the hundred. Also, Butternut and Sugar Maple, from three to five feet in height. Also, Apple, Flum, Cherry and Quince, of various kinds.

West Brookfield, April 24, 1847. or of the Subscriber.

Applications for Assurance will be received by the Subscriber, at Concord, Mass.

Willis's Patent Stump Puller.

THE subscriber now offers to sell rights to use the Machine in the Eastern Counties of Massachusetts in Machine in the Eastern Counties of Massachusetts including Worcester County.

Any person desirous of parch asing a right may inquire among the two hundred witnesses of its powers and of its operation at Frantingham, on the 24th instant.

It was there shown that the largest white oak antongs can be resultly drawn out by one yoke of oxen, and ten stumps, oak and pine, were drawn out in twenty two minutes. One hundred stumps per day may be drawn out by one yoke of oxen, and three men only to regulate operations. The chains extend thirteen rods from the anchor stump, so that two acres may be cleared without removing the lever from its centre of operations. And it required but six minutes on that day to remove the whole apparatus 20 rods, to a new cestre, and to draw a stump in its new position.

tins 20 roos, to a secmen position.

This Machine is used to remove buildings and large
rocks as well as stumps, and its movements are more
rapid than those of the windlass.

The subscriber will seel his right to all the counties
above named, for Two Thousand Dollars, including the
Machine that he operated with at Framingham, which cost

Orange, Aug., 27, 1847.

Grass Seeds. Machine that he operation as Francisca, where each in order to He invites 29 farmers to take one share each in order to Secure its operation on their own farms and to facilitate the clearing of their hands of rocks and stumps.

Occupant Association of their hands of rocks and stumps.

Occupant Association of their hands of rocks and stumps.

Occupant Association of their hands of rocks and stumps.

North Bridgewater, May 8, 1947.

TREES! TREES!!

Farm for Sale

Ploughs for Sale.

1 N WESTBORO'
A Farm containing about 100 acres of land, situated in the West part of the town.
Buildings good.
HALLOWAY REIGHAM.
Westboro', June 1. 4m* je5

Farm for Sale. Ranges! Ranges!



on the premises.

Lunenburg, Aug. 21, 1847.

If N. C. DAY.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

Pitt's Patent Horse Power and Machine FOR THRASHING AND CLEANING GRAIN.

W. W. EASTMAN & CO.,

10,000 COPIES IN 4 MONTHS!

Cole's American Veterinarian, OR Diseases of Domestic Animals, showing the Causes, Symptoms, and Remedies, and rules for restoring and preserving health by good management, with full di-rections for Training and Breeding, BY S. W. COLE, ESQ.

This is emphatically a Book for every Farmer, and no Farmer's Library is complete without it. The demand for TEN THOUSAND COPIES

in the short space of four months, speaks volumes in favor of the work. The Farmer has in this next and compact

ENCYCLOPEDIA

THE subscriber would take this opp neunce to the citizens of Boston, Pro cinity will be set an free of expense, and warrance to gave the most perfect satisfaction, if not, they will be taken away without charge and the money refunded. Also, NORTON AIR TIGHT and IMPROVED UNION COOK STOVES, for Wood and Coal, together with HOT AIR FURNACES, for warming Houses, Stores, Churches 4c. Also, a splendid assortment of Parlor, Office, Shop and Tailor Stoves, all of which can be found on the more reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, at No 35 Black stone street, Boston; and 31 Broad, (formerly Weybonstett street, Providence, R. 1. A. A. LINCOLN. Boston, Sept 4, 1847.

Massachusetts Medical College. THE Lectures of Harvard University will begin at the new Medical College, in Grove Street, Bos-ton, on the first Wednesday of November, and continue

ton, on the first Wednesday of November, and continue to the continue of the c

Pathological Museum, an ample Chemical Laboratory, to gether with Collections, Instruments and Apparatus, illustrative of all the other branches.

The character of this School is eminently practical Four of the Professors are Physicians or Surgeous of it Massachusetts General Hospital, where Clinical Lecture in Medicine and Surgery are constantly given to the St deats during the Course, and atterwards continued by the to their pupils throughout the year. The Hospital he been lately enlarged to twice in former dimensions by it upprecedented liberality of its henefactors; and is now or of the largest, best endowed, and best arranged institution that United States. Surgical Operations are numeron of the Course of the Course

THE above STOVES have become so generally known and so extensively introduced, that we do not drem it necessary to speak of their namy good qualities, as they will tell their own story beat. We warrant them and will give Firry Dollans in each instance that can be produced, where we have not taken back the Stove in case of failure and repaid the whole amount of purchase money. In three years time we have sold sitions from those who sell what they call "Improved any improvement. any improvement.

We have also a good assortment of the various patterns of Parlor, Office and COOKING STOVES, at No. 22 Union street

GREENMAN & NORTHRUP.

Tremont Street Medical School.

IN BOSTON, OVER 33 TREMONT ROW. THIS School was instituted in Boston in 1333, purpose of giving to private pupils a thorough of Instruction by Lectures and Examinations thr ENCYCLOPEDIA
In which he may find the whole subject of the Treatment of Domestic Animats, familiarly discussed, and rules and remedies fully and clearly prescribed.

Highly recommendatory notices, have been received from many of the most distinguished Farmers and Editors in the country. The following short extracts show in what estimation the work is held.

[From Ex-Governor Hill of N. H.]

"Mr. Cole has shown himself well qualified for the compilation of this work. We understand that it has already had a free and extended sale; many times its price to almost any Farmer, may be saved in its purchase."

[From J. M. Weeks, of Vermont.]

"The American Veterinarian is the best book of the kind Messachusetts General Hospital, and Mulera Medica.

Messachusetts General Hospital, and Mulera Specess to the Lafranary. Clinical instruction is given at the Hospital throughout the year, by Drs. Bigelow, Jackson, Holmes, and H. J. Bigelow. Sufficient opportunities are afforded for experience in Obstetric practice, and ample facilities for the pursuit of Practical Anatomy, without extra

and H. J. Bigelow. Sufficient opportunities are afforded for experience in Obstetric practice, and ample facilities for the pursuit of Practical Anatomy, without extractinges.

The regular exercises will commence on the first of March. During the Winter months, Dissections are continued, and examinations are held upon the subjects of the lectures at the University College. Assecutation and Percussion are practicular subjects are given in summer by various gentlemen in their respective branches.

The following courses were delivered during the peat in summer by various gentlemen in their respective branches.

The following courses were delivered during the peat place, would be one of the most elegant in two. For exert,—On Chemistry, by Dr. Lastes T. Jackson; on Pathological Anatomy, by Dr. J. B. S. Jackson; on Diseases of the Eye, by Dr. Bethune; on Microscopical Anatomy, by Dr. Johnes.

N. B. The business of making Shoe-Knives.

N. B. The business of making Shoe-Knives.

PLEARANTLY situated in Framing and persons indebted to the said estatic, are called upon to make payment to JOSEPH VALENTINE, 20, Admin'r, aug. 17th, 1847.

Notice

I shopkinton, A "The American Veterinarian is the best book of the kind have ever seen. Every Farmer ought to have one." [Christian Mirror, Portland.]

"We think no Farmer would willingly be without this Book after glancing at the Table of Contents." [Albany Cultivator.]

"This will be found a useful book. It speaks of diseases under the names by which they are known in this country, and the remedies prescribed are generally withit reach of every Farmer, and may frequently be found on his own farm. We second the suggestion that it should be in the hands of every Farmer."

[American Accounts of the Stin, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Particular of the prescribed are generally within the suggestion that it should be in the hands of every Farmer."

[American Accounts of the Stin, by Dr. Gordon; on Pathological Anatomy, by Dr. Holmes; on Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr. Storer; on Microscopial Anatomy, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Particular of the Stin, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Particular of the Stin, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Particular of the Stin, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Particular of the Stin, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Particular of the Stin, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Particular of the Stin, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Particular of the Stin, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Particular of the Stin, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Particular of the Stin, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Particular of the Stin, by Dr. Holmes; on Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr. Storer; on Microscopial Anatomy, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Particular of the Stin, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Particular of the Stin, by Dr. Holmes; on Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr. Storer; on Microscopial Anatomy, by Dr. Holmes; on Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr. Storer; on Microscopial Anatomy, by Dr. Holmes; o

New Work on Book-Keeping.

is 50 cents.

WANTED. 50 ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, AND ENTERPRISING AGENTS, to sell this Work, two in each state in the Union. A small capital of from \$25 to \$5.0, will be necessary for each of the LEWETT to \$5.0, will be necessary for each of the LEWETT to \$0.00 km, augit 3 m. 23 Cornhill, Booksellers Row. A SIMPLE method of keeping books by without the formula or trouble of the adapted to the most extensive wholesale or retail business," by George N. Comer, Account VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

method:

met COMER'S INITIATORY COUNTING ROOM.

No. 17 State Street, Boston. No. 17 State Street, Boston.

This establishment is open day and evening for practically preparing young men for the duties of Merchante Clerks. Stadents are said in precuring suitable employment. The NAVIGATION department is under the immediate superintendence of a Professor of Nautical Selection in the U. S. Navy. 3m 1924

Paper Hangings.

scribers have received by late arrivals fro FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, & FINE BROAD PRINTS, they offer for sale at reasonable prices. PHILADELPHIA & SATIN PAPERS. LOW PRICED PAPERS,

E. W. BUMSTEAD & CO., IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS, No. 113 Washington st., BOSTON.

The best Churn

YET invented, is Kendall's Cylinder Chr rapid in its operation, can be set on a table when in use, and is warranted to give fortion. table when in use, and is warran-faction.

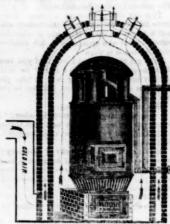
Five different sizes, from three to twenty five gallon-sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash price Also, Gault's Churus, Dash do, Butter Boxes, i Workers and Butter Stamps, by

MASON. The subscriber has constantly at North Bridgewater, a good supply of Ploughs manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, and by D. Prouty & Co. Also, Castings for the same.

West Bridgewater, Hitchcock's, &c., may be had on application to North Bridgewater, May 8, 1847. RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON,

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Over the Market, entrance South Market street.
my29

CHASE'S Daguerreotype Rooms, 257 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.



FURNACE.

TEW and important method of Heating and Veat Dwellings, Churches, School Houses, Hos res, &c., Chilson's Patent, 1847. Gentlemen wh died the science of Heating and Ventilating. five sizes of a Furnace water. Such a control of heating buildings. By this method the sir to be heated never comes in contact with red hat from, but produces a beautiful soft healthy air. The fuel is burnt in song stone or fire brick, (on a new plan, without melting the Conl.). The construction of the fire pot being such as to present a broad, but shallow depth of coal; by means of which, the air is exposed to a much improved and enlarged radiating surface. This, together with a great improvement in retaining the smoke in the furnace, the heat is prevented from escaping into the smoke pipe, which makes fifty per cent. saving in fuel. He has also invented a new plan of setting his furnaces in brick, which provents the heat from escaping through the walls into the cellar, but is takes into the apartments to be heated; and a supply of pur air is admitted at the same time for ventilating the spartments.

American Air Tight.



Housekeepers, be sure a examine this superior Sto which has won the admitton of several thous housekeepers the past son. It has more real useful improvements at

fire-brick oven top has provide to be of great value in at sorbing the steam, and causing the bread to rise and bake light, (equal to the house brick oven.) The brick is found to be more durable that the iron top. It also equilizes the heat around the oven and a much more even bake is produced in this Stove, than any other Stove known. It has a most perfect arrangement for Roasting in front. The summer arrangement for Broiling, Boiling, Toasting, &c., is complete—The grate clears tatel, discharging the sales into the nahpit. The flues are large, and so arranged as not to fill up with sobes. It is surprising to see how small an amount of fael it requires to perform so great a variety of cocking. Its inviting appearance, substantial construction, and general good qualities, have set it forth to be THE STOVE

FOR THE PEOPLE!

17. ALSO, the largest assortment of Cooking Ranges to be found in any one establishment, together with a great variety of Cooking, Parlor, Oilice, and Store Stoves, &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Stove, Range, and Hot-air Furnace Establishment, Nos. 51 & 53 Blackstons.

17. Particular attention given to Ventilating Buildings, and Caring Smoky Chimneys. GARDNER CHILSON.

18. Boston, Aug. 14, 1847.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale



IN VERNON, ROCKVILLE, CT.,

A FARM, containing about eighty acres of land, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. There is a good dwelling-house, good barns, and out-buildings, and well watered. The situation of this property is most desirable, being in full view of the village of Rockville, which is now very thriving, and will soon be one of the fluest villages in the state, and furnishes one of the best markets. Two or three stages pass the door every day. This farm is under excellent cultivation, well supplied with wood, and fruit of the choices said is coming fewrard in aboundance,—a most desirable situation for a farmer, or a gentleman wishing a country at the control of the choices of the country of the choices of the choic

Farm for Sale,



Fresh Seeds for 1847.

HOVEY & CO., 7 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON,

HAVE received their complete Stock of SEEDS for the present year; they are from the same sources which gave such general satisfaction last year; and comprises the best assortment of prime Seeds ever offered in Bossisted for them by the most careful and experienced Seed rowers, they have received by recent arrivals from Euope, all the new and valuable sorts which are to be obmined.

Peas. Early Prince Albert, the earliest of all Peas;
Cedo Null, Hills Early Warwick, Victory; Blue
Imperial; Marrowfate and other fine kinds.
Cabback. Fine Early York; Early Hope; Imperial;
Cabback. Fine Early York; Early Hope; Imperial;
Cabback. Fine Early York; Early Hope; Imperial;
Cauliflower. Fine Large German; London; Asiatic
and other sorts.
Celery. Seymour's Superb White; Lions Paw; Giant
Red and White, &c.
Beer. Early Bassano; Whyte's Superb Long-Red; Fine
Blood, &c.
Cecumber. White Spine; Extra Long Prickly; Victo-

Radinit, Turkey, &C.

Radinit, Early Frame; Long Scarlet; Salmon; Red and White Turnip.

Also—, Proccoll, Egg Plant, Melons, Onions, Carrots, Paraley, Squashes, Tomato, Turnip, &c., with a great variety of other Vegetishic Seeds.

FLOWER SEEDS. Upwards of 600 varieties, including all the newest and most beautiful sorts. Selections of the fluest Double Asters; Balsams; Larkspurs; German Stock Gilliflowers, and others of the most Showy Flowers, in annil packages; 20 varieties in a package for \$1.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS. A flue Stock of Carrot, Sogar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Turnips, &c.

Northern and Southern Clover, White do, Herds-Grass; Northern and Southern Clover, White do, Herds-Grass; Contern and Southern Red Top, Lucerne, Millet, Ordard Grass, Burley, Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c., &c., at wholesale and retail.

Also—Agoneral assortment of Garden and Farming Industries in the country supplied with the bost Seeds for retailing, at a liberal discount.

HOVEY & CO.

Valuable English Works ON HORTICULTURE AND BOTANY.

ON HORTICULTURE AND BOTANY.

ATELY imported by WM. D. TICKNOR & CO: A Pomologia Britannica, or Figures and Descriptions of the most important varieties of British Fruit, by John Lindley, 3 vois, 8 vo. The Suburban Horticulturia, or an attempt to teach the science and practice of the Culture and Management of the Kitchen Fruit and Forcing Garden, to those who have had no previous knowledge or predict in these departments of gardening, by J. C. Loudon, I vol, 8 vo. A Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden, or an account of the most valuable Fruit and Vegetables cultivared in Great Britain, by George Lindley, edited by John Lindley, I vol, 8 vo. The Vegetable Kingdom, or the structure, classification and uses of Plants, by John Lindley, I vol, 8 vo. I couse Plantaram, or Figures with trief descriptive Characters and Remarks of Pigures with trief descriptive Characters and Remarks of the Control of all Garden Flowers, I vol, beautifully illustrated.

135 Washington street.

The United States Dispensatory. NEW EDITION.

NEW EDITION.

D. TICKNOR & CO., Medical Booksellers and Publishers, have just received the Seventh Edition, carefully revised, of the Dispensatory of the United States of America, by George B. Wood, M. D., and Franklin Bache, M. D., 1 vol. 8vo.

125 Washington street. 135 Washington street.

A Book for every Mason.

LILIAM D. TICKNOR & CO., have lately published A Brief Practical Treatise on Mortara, with an account of the process employed at the Public Works in Boston, Barbor, by Liseat. Wm. H. Wright. 1 vol. 12mo. Pitce, Price 9 18.1847. 135 Washington st.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

AS Incorporated Feb 1844, expressly for the Farm-ing community, and can, by its By-Laws, have no connection with the compact portion of cities, villages, or any other hazardous property. Whole number of Policies made, May 4th, 1847, Amount of Risk, do. Amount of Premium Notes, Amount of Premium Notes,
Amount of Premium Notes,

From the five per cent fund,
Pald fosses by dre,
Expenses of Office, Agts, and Direc's,
1,209,29
1,353,15
1,360,10
4,642,44

Gates' Academy, Marlboro'.

THE next term at this Institution will commence of Tuesday, Sept. 7. It will continue, as heretofore, under the charge of O. W. Albee, A. M., who for the las and thorough Teacher.
There is a very good Philosophical apparatus belonging
to the Institution, and a Geological and Mineralogical Cubnet at the service of the students.
Taition in English Branches \$1; in the Languages \$150
er term. Students can be accommodated in the family

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

WHATGHAU S NAIC OI INCAL ENGLIVAWILL be sold at Public Auction, by order of the
Judge of Probate for the County of Middleeex, on
Thursday, the 30th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in
the afternoon, on the premises, all the interest which
Elizabeth Rice, Mattida Rice, Louiza Rice, Isabella Rice,
Emma Rice, Arthur J. Rice and Sophia C. Rice, minors
and children of Thomas Rice, late of Framingham, decessed, have in and to the following described Real Estate,
viz: a Barn and about 20 rods of land, a Store and about
8 rods of Jand, sixty rods of land in the village with a
8hop on the sume; four acres of land on the Maynard lot,
so called, half a Few in the Baptist Meeting House; one
Few in the meeting house of the Hollis Evangelical Society
ty, one acre and intery-six rods land in Rocky Gutters,
so called, six and one quarter acres in Great Meadow, so
called.

WILLIAM HASTINGS, Guardian to said Minors
ELIPHALET WHEELER, Auet
Framingham, Aug. 24, 1847. 3w a2

Apple Trees.

For sale, at the subscriber's Nursery, trees from one to four years old on the bud. Among them are the Baldwin, Russet, Greening, Minister, Golden Ball, Jewett's Red, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Bellifower, Pearmain, Late Baldwin, Mother, Gilliflower, Glerin Mundt, Northern Spy, Spitzenburg.—Garden, Wayland, and Danvers Winter Sweets.—Pumpkin, Pound, and Orange Sweetings, Early Harvest, Seek no farther, Heront, Porter, Gravenstein, Lyscom, Williams, Garden Royal, and twenty-five others of the old and new varieties.

Wayland, Aug. 28. 6w*

Notice

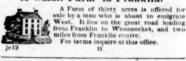
Is hereby given, that the subscriber has been don't pointed Administrative BAMUEL MORSE. hate of Hopkinton, in the county of Middlenex, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the cesate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons independ to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to.

JOSEPH VALENTINE, 2D, Admin'r.

Hopkinton, Aug. 17th, 1847.

3w* aug21

THE subscriber gives notice that he continues CLOTH-PRESSING business at the Old Stat Cloths fulled, dyed, and dressed, for durability. WO YARN, HONERY, OLD GARNENTS, and all Woolen G dyed in the best manuer. All favors thankfully rea and promptly attended to. Goods may be left at 78 Washington Street, Boston,



New Books.

Blood, &c. CCCLINEGR. White Spine; Extra Long Prickly; Victor CCCLINEGR. White Spine; Extra Long Prickly; Victory of Suffolk, and other fine sorts.

LETTUCE. Fine Early Palestine; Large Imperial; Tenhishil; Turkey, &c.

Radish. Early Frame; Long Scarlet; Salmon; Red and Mylite Turnip.

Also—Broccoll, Egg Plant, Melons, Onions, Carrots, Also—Broccoll, Egg Plant, Melons, Onions, Carrots, Paraley, Squashes, Tomato, Turnip, &c., with a great variety of other Vegetable Seeds.

Proceeding Menutain.

AVEN DUVIN. Prescot's Conquest of Feru.
Views of Froils Mountain.
Sentite's Hastery of Rome.
Sentite's Hastery of Rome.
Half Hours, with bleat Authors.
Half Hours, with bleat Authors.
The Sick Chamber.
Uphan's New England Discourse.
For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington,
pposite School street.

New Book.

New Book.

THE True Story of my Life: A Sketch, by Hans Christian Andersen, Iranslated by Mary Howitt. This volume, the publication of which we noticed a few days since, proves to be occeedingly interesting. The struggles of a man of genius, placed in the lowest rank of life, and subjected to all the deprivations of extreme poverty, while he makes his way through difficulties, and succeeds at last in overcoming them all, and reaching a point beyond the dreams of his early ambition, cannot but be watched with interest. This interest is deepened when we have all this in the poet's own words, giving a record of his immost feelings during the whole course of his life. Andersen's liminguage is so simple and beautiful that it gives the best idea of his character, and in attempting to introduce the book to our receives, we cannot hope to do it in any way so well as the course of his character, and in attempting to introduce the book to our receives, we cannot hope to do it in any way so well as the course of his character, and in attempting to introduce the book to our receives, we cannot hope to do it in any way so well as the course of his character, and in attempting to introduce the book to our receives, we cannot hope to do it in any way so well as the course of the character, and in a stempting to his produce the book to our receives, we cannot hope to do it in any way so well as the course of the course of

Framingham Savings Bank. THE public are hereby assured, that all deposits which shall be made, will be safe, under the care of the Treasurer, and the direction of the Officers of the Bank, and that the money will be tosned and vested according to law.

MOSES EDOELL, Pres ident.

MUSIC BOOKS.

MUSICAL works and instruction books for every instru-ment, constantly for sale. Wholesale and retail. ELIAS HOWE, publisher of Music, No. 9, Cornhill.

READY MADE Clothes and Cloth Warehouse.

ISAAC OSGOOD, NO. 31 DOCK SQUARE,

Gentlem a's Garments made to order, in the best style

Reading, Aug. 17th, A. D., 1847. 3w*

Cloth Dressing.

with the subscriber.
Leominster, Ms., Aug. 7, 1847.

OTIS STEARNS.
Junes

A Small Farm in Franklin.

Boston, Aug. 14, 1847.

Riding on a rail! Men of different 'stations' In the eye of Fame. Here are very quickly

High and lowly people. Birds of every feather On a common level Travelling together

Gentleman in shorts Looming very tall; Gentleman at large Talking very small; Gentleman in tights With a loose-ish mien;

Looking rather green; Gentleman quite old Asking for the news; Gentleman in black In a fit of blues;

Gentleman in gray

Sober as a vicar, Gentleman in snuff Dreadfally in liquor; Stranger on the right

Looking very sunny; Obviously reading Now the smiles are thicker Faith! he's got the KNICKER

Stranger on the left Closing up his peepers Now he snores amain, Like the Seven Sleepers! At his feet a volume

Gives the explanation How the man grew stopid From "Associatio Market-woman careful

Knowing "engs are eggs," Feeling that "a smash," Send her eggs to pot Rather prematurely!

Ancient maiden lady That there must be peril Roguish-looking fellow, Say it's his opinion

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Lottery Ticket.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Two young storekeepers, whose capital trade was rather small, and who daily saw ex-cellent opportunities for making money pass un-improved for want of the means to embrace them, sat conversing about their future pros-'If I could only raise five or six thousand dollars somewhere," remarked the former, "I

"Buy a ticket in the lottery and try my luck. Prizes are drawn every day and why may not I meet with some good fortune !" Day shook his head.

What's your objection?" asked Granger. dling with lotteries.

"In the first place the chances are all against drawing a prize. Not more than one in a hundred is successful, and yet the ninety-nine who draw blanks are just as full of hope for the prize s he who draws it; and are just as verted from right business thoughts during the time that clapses the purchase of the ticket and money. He loses in his business, often seriously, from the diversion of thought that must acompany the suspense he is doomed for a time of feel. Instead of applying himself diligently to the doing of what his hands find to do in his daily employments, he is thinking about the use fortunate as to draw a prize. And in the sec ond place, if he should succeed in getting a lucky number, he will be almost certain to lose all he has gained, and more beside, in trying for another and a higher prize."
"Trust me for that," returned Granger.

"Let me once get my fingers upon five, ten, or twenty thousand dollars, and you won't find me meddling with lottery tickets."
"I wouldn't trust any man," said Day.

"Not even yourself?"
"No, not even myself."

"Wouldn't you buy a ticket if you knew you had would draw a prize !" would draw a prize?"

"As that is supposing what cannot be, I will answer neither in the affirmative nor negative. But my own impression is, that money obtained by means of lotteries never does any good."

"For this reason: Money is a standard of value, and passes in society as a representative of some kind of property; which is a thing in it-self useful to mankind—as houses. lands self useful to mankind—as houses, lands, pro-duce, manufactures, etc. When we receive money in business, it represents a benefit we aferred upon another. But when money comes through a lottery, it does not correspond to any benefit conferred, but is actually the cor in business accumulate ten thousand dollars that sum has been received from perhaps m

wants supplied; but, if a man draw ten theusand dollars and but streams and dollars without making them any return. The possession of twenty-five thousand dollars, the enlargement of his business, and the reptied in order a large number of porsons their one, or two, or a large number of porsons their one, or two, or a large number of porsons their one, or two, or a large number of porsons their one, or two, or a large number of porsons their one, or two, or a large number of porsons their one, or two, or a large number of porsons their one, or two, or a large number of porsons their one, or two, or a large number of porsons their one, or two, or a large number of porsons their one, or two, or the dollars without making them any return. Nothing has been produced by this now trick or rather suarce. Nothing has been produced in own at supplied. Society has been in no way benefited, but active. The whole proceeding, from being the control of the control of

draw it."
"Dividing a hair between north and north fortunes became inextricably blended.
"Standard of the control of the contr west sides. A distinction without a difference." With such facilities, and the credit of having "To me it is not. I can see a very great dif-

His manner was flurried; he had a look always driven by, instead of driving and rightly delation.

In the mean time Ellis Day was going on as wild elation.
"Didn't I tell you so?" he exclaimed, in a thick voice.

"Indeed!"
"True as preachin'." Twenty-five thousand dollars ?"

"Aye! Twenty-five thousand dollars! Think of that, friend Day!"

asked, after he had recovered himself a little. But there was no sweet smile there to fall upon

"Ain't you tempted to try your luck!"

"I think of them as I always did; I believe him forget the cares of the day. It not un-

twenty thousand dollars. For slow and sure control to the page of a new novel. To will bring all out right in the end; but with her husband she was, at no time a pleasant comtwenty thousand dollars thrown suddenly into panion.

The fact was, Mis. Granger had no true afmy lap, I might, no doubt would, be tempted to dash ahead at a rate so rapid as to be thrown headlong from my course, and be worse out to assume a virtue she did not possess. Inhope, energy, industry and five hundred dollars ways the only ills which the husband had to bear. He was often made to feel the worse in

"Never fear for me. I know what I am the street of the period at which the mar-

mediately laid out one hundred dollars in tickets in another flattering scheme, intending if he drew anything to keep his promise to Day, which he now regretted having been weak which he now regretted having been weak nough to make. He drew about fifty dollars—re-invested that in the same way—drew blanks and gave up lotteries. In this he was wiser than some men. Of contract Day did not entitled the very day when he took possession of the very

happen to be possessed, we are almost sure to fall into error. The first error committed by Granger was a most grevious one. When he drew the great prize he was under engagement of marriage with the daughter of a widow lady named Riker, whose income was small and who was unknown in fashionable society. The mother and daughter lived humbly, and all their mother and daughter lived humbly, and all their time was assefully employed. Emma Riker had

Granger mentioned to Emma the fact that he had purchased a ticket, and talked of what he was going to do in case he drew a prize. When the prize came he hurried off to see her and tell of his good fortune, the news of which she re-ceived with calmness, yet evident pleasure.

ceived with calmness, yet evident pleasure.

For a month the young man continued his visits as of old, and felt and acted toward Emma as his affianced bride. After that, the idea of obtaining a rich wife entered his mind. It was just as easy now, it occurred to him, to get a wife with twenty or thirty thousand dollars as one without a cent. But then he was under an engagement of marriage. This thought produced an unpleasant sensation. The idea of a rich wife was a seed in the young man's mind, and toward it pride, selfishness, and a love of money flowed as principles of life, first vitalizing down its roots in his heart, and putting forth leaves and blossoms that ultimately produced noxious fruit.

The possession of twenty-five thousand dollars, the enlargement of his business, and the very sending down its roots in his heart, and putting forth leaves and blossoms that ultimately produced noxious fruit.

The possession of twenty-five thousand dollars, the enlargement of his business, and the concussion.

Thrown out of business, turned out of his home, and with nothing to live upon, he was lored, reluctantly, to accept the constrained of forced, reluctantly, to accept the constraint bome, and with nothing to the condition of his faither-in-law to got bis house with home, and with nothing to do. Naturally independent in his feelings, there was no real cordiality in the mvitation, and the addition of his family to that of Mr. Collins was evidently felt as a burden.

Some wee

But Day shook his head and said "No," first proved himself unworthy of the earnest and unselfah affection she had borne him, sought to still the painful brobbing of her heart, and the image that had so lines before the drawing of the lottery did he call in to see his firsted Day, and so often did he mention what was uppermost in his mind—the prize he hoped to draw.

"If get un thousand I will lend you two or three thousand to give you a state place. This was spoken in apparent jest, but he really fish in earnest.

Day could not help smiling.
"You may laugh," removed by the relation of the word of allows one order of you prize."

If you should be so lucky, I prophecy that your ten or twenty thousand dollars will do-you now do."

If you should be no botter, but worse off in consequence of your prize."
"You man you will be no botter, but worse off in consequence of your prize."
"You man you will be no botter, but worse off in consequence of your prize."
"You have you get a method the sone of your prize."
"If I risk it."
"And so would you be."
"And so would you be, "And so we capital in my business in a perfectly legitimate way, I should be glad to do so, for least the first prize he had not to the said and the prize had been the strain of the prize had been the said in the prize he hoped to draw.

The youn good in the cond. That me nor twenty thousand dollars will do-you now do."

If you shoult you are perfectly willing to so."
"And so would you be."

"And so would you be."

"And so would you be, "and have the prize had been the prize h

not buying a ticket," replied Day. "If I could get more capital in my business in a perfectly legitimate way, I should be glad to do so, for then I could make larger and more profitable operations. But as I see no approved mode of obtaining this capital, I must be content to plod on as I am now going. It will all come out right in the end, I doubt not."

"I'll furnish you with more capital in a few days," said Granger laughingly.

"Very well. I'll give you good secutity and pay you a fair interest," was the laughing reply.

"But won't you be afraid of money drawn in a lottery!"

"No, not to borrow it. But I would be afraid to draw it."

"Dividing a hair between north and north fortunes became inextricably blended.

the most enterprising merchants in the city.

On the next day, late in the afternoon, Felix Granger was able to do a very beavy business Granger came hurriedly into the store of Ellis but, from the start, he had over-traded, and was

"You did," returned Day, calmly.
"And I said true. I've got the twenty-five shousand dollar prize as certain as death."
"In the mean time and pay by a going on a prize of old, quietly, carefully and safely. His operations were never very large; but they always yielded a fair profit, and gradually extended every year. He had never been able to get an advence of capital from any one; but this he felt included to this ways all the profit of the heat. More vence of capital from any one; but this he felt inclined to think, was all for the best. More capital might have tempted him into water that

was beyond his depth.

Some time after Granger's marriage, Day, who had met Emma Riker a year or two previ-And he caught the hand of his friend and alous, as again infown into her company, and most crushed it in a vice-like grip.

"Ain't I a lucky dog ! I always said I was born under a fertunate star, though I confess that I had to wait long before the right aspect came. But all in good time! I've no complaint to make. Twenty-five thousand dollars! They went to housekeeping in a neat, respectable, but not very coatly style. Emma and a product loving wife, and grew daily Just think of that! Won't I do business now made a prudent, loving wife, and grew daily with a rush! Won't I show some of the sleepy more dear to her husband. Their home was to ones in the trade a specimen of tall walking! each the pleasantest place on earth. Different, Won't I?" fon't I?"
And for very want of breath the excited young ian paused.
"What do you think of lotteries now!" he fatigued, and with a weight upon his breast. I shall not try my luck. I might be so unfortunate as to draw a prize."

"Are you crazy, Ellis Day?"

"Perhaps I am. But, seriously, I would tather go on as I am going than draw a prize of buried herself from tea time until the hour for

in my pocket."

"And this you predict for me?"

"No. I predict nothing for you. I hope you will be wise and prudent in the use of the large sum of money that has come into your hands."

"Never fear for me. I know what I are

"Never fear for me. I know what I am about. The could double it in two years.

"Never fear for me. I know what I would be preadily." returned Day. "But that amount of money is not to be picked up readily. One thing, I am making a good living and slowly improving my condition, and I suppose I ought to be contented. In the end, if all goes on as it has begun, I shall accumulate, I hope, enough to live upon."

It is worthy of remark that Granger said nothing more about lending his friend a few nothing the nothing more about lending his friend a few nothing the half proposed in anticipation of a smaller prize than the one he had applied his mind diligently, from the first, to the attainment of a thorough knowledge to every thing that related in any way to the particular branch of trade in which he was engaged. It was rarely that he made a mistake it was relyed that he had any thing to spare, he felt that his operations would still be restricted within limits that it would be experience became more matured, and his means enlarged, he was able to increase his business operations safely, and to reap all the advantages operations safely, and to reap all the advantages. desirable to pass.

When the twenty-five thousand dollars were paid to Granger, which was not until some weeks after the drawing of the lottery, he imnediately laid out one hundred dollars in tickets benefit. This he now clearly saw; for it would

and gave up lotteries. In this he was wiser than some men. Of course Day did not get the promised assistance in his business.

Twenty-five thousand dollars in cash at once enlarged the credit of Gianger to from seventy-five thousand to a hundred thousand dollars. All his business operations became greatly extended, and he grew into a man of importance, both in his own eyes and the eyes of others, quite rapidly.

On the very day when he took possession of his new house, for which he had a clear deed, every dollar of the purchase money having beautiful without disturbing his business by a withdrawal of capital, both Mr. Collins and his sonin-law stopped payment, the former with obligations out for three hundred and fifty thousand. They had extended their business operations, and stretched their predict, upon the former with obligations of the purchase money having beautiful without disturbing his business by a withdrawal of capital, both Mr. Collins and his sonin-law stopped payment, the former with obligations out for three hundred thousand dollars. All business operations of the purchase money having beautiful without disturbing his business by a withdrawal of capital, both Mr. Collins and his sonin-law stopped payment, the former with obligations out for three hundred thousand dollars. All business operations of the purchase money having beautiful without disturbing his business by a withdrawal of capital, but Mr. Collins and his sonin-law stopped payment, the former with obligations out for three hundred thousand dollars. All business operations of the purchase money having beautiful without disturbing his business by a withdrawal of capital, but Mr. Collins and his sonin-law stopped payment, the former with obligations out for three hundred thousand of the purchase money having beautiful without disturbing his business by a withdrawal of capital, but Mr. Collins and his sonin-law stopped payment, the former with obligations of the purchase with the properties of the purchase with the collins and the purchase

ins own eyes and the eyes of others, quite rapidly.

Whenever we begin to think highly of ourselves from any cause, but especially when this increased ell-festimation springs from the mere increased amount of worldly goods that may

time was usefully employed. Emma Riker had received a good education, and was in every proaches for not having made over to her and her children the house and furniture she had brought him, and thus reserved a home for his family. To these eved recorded a home for his family. To these cruel reproaches the disap-pointed, broken-spirited man had nothing to re-ply. He felt crushed to the earth, and without the strength to lift himself up again. He had fallen from so high a position that he was near-

But Day shook his head and said "No," proved himself unworthy of the earnest and un- the gentle flowing tide that bears us on to for- kindled, and with a bitter expression of fury

AN INCIDENT OF NAPOLEON'S WAR WITH the wall, one of the officers returned to his own

troops. It is well known that Russia was at that period a friend to France. Baron Strogoniff, the Russia Russia was at that period a friend to France. Baron Strogoniff, the Russia Russia was at the Russia was at the Russia Rus that period a friend to France. Baron Strogo-noff, the Russian Ambassador to Spain, was, therefore, on excellent terms with Murat, and was in the habit of listening to his schemes of was in the habit of listening to his schemes of war, with a coolness of attention, the natural result of his neutral position, which made him,

Arrived there, the Spanish officer bade her on more than one occasion, an excellent and look through the loop-hole, at the sleeping valuable counsellor. The following example of youth.

A shadow passed over the fine countenan durat as he replied, "I am indeed perplexed, this time the evil is beyond your reach." of Muratas be "You are not so sure of that," replied the lively Russian, taking his segar out of his mouth; "tell me what is the matter."

The "Feather King," as Murat was called

in Italy, from his extreme love of dress, moved uneasily in his round backed arm-chair.

"I am indeed perplexed," repeated he. "The "Will you have some supper!"

"Will you have some supper!" "I am indeed perpiexed, repeated to.
fact is, that I have important despatches to send
to General Junot, at Lisbon, and the difficulties
which lie in my way, are, I fear, insurmountable. All the roads, great and small, and even the woods, are filled with Spanish troops, or, what is worse, with marauding guerillas. I see no possible means of transmitting papers, and yet, my not doing so, may ensure consequences

"I have it! I have it; the easiest thing in the world. Admiral Siniario, our Admiral, is in the port of Lisbon. Send me one of the "Send him some supper," excl. "Send him some supper," excl. in the port of Lisbon. Send me one of the bravest and sharpest, do you hear, of your Polish Lancers. He shall put on a Russian uniform, I will give bim despatches for the Admiral; you can give him your instructions for the French General, verbally, and I will answer for it that all will be right, even though he should be taken prisoner twenty times between for it that all will be right, even though he should be taken prisoner twenty times between this and Lisbon. The Spanish army is too any tous to preserve the Russian neutrality, to make a messenger of mine a source of disagreement that the state of the

and send him to me.

Murat."

Two days after, a youth presented himself before Murat, for whom the Polish commander declared he would answer with his life. He was but eighteen years old, and named Leckinski. Murat was not a little astonished to find the youth manifest the utmost eagerness to undertake the control of the present of the the youth manifest the utmost eagerness to undertake this expedition, one of no common peril, for, if discovered by the Spaniards, his fate would be certain death. He listened with a Another snare was now laid for him. Amid

"If your imperial highness will give me my orders, I pledge myself to execute the mission. I am deeply grateful to my commander for having chosen me from among my comrades. There was not one who was not emulous of the

Murat auguered favorably of the young Pole's courage and intelligence. He gave him his verbal instructions, Baron Strogonoff supplied him with a bundle of unimportant messages to Admiral Siniavin. The young man was equipaged and set out for Portion Russian uniform, and set out for P

During the first two days he pursued his course without molestation; but, on the afternoon of the third day, he was surrounded by a party of Spanish troops, who unhorsed and disarmed him, and conducted him before the general in command of the military force of the district. His name was Castanos.

Leckinski knew perfectly well that he was lost if suspected to be an adherent of the French. Consequently, he immediately resolved within himself not to utter a syllable of French, but to confine himself entirely to Russian and German, which languages he spoke with facility. The anary imprecations of the troops who conducted him to Castanos, sufficiently convinced him of the fate that would await him if his real character and destination were the saked what was the object of his journey from Madrid to Lisbon. him if his real character and destination were made known. The horrible death of General Rene, who only a few weeks previously, had perished in torture, for no other offence than that of attempting to join Junot, might well have shaken his fortitude.

"Who are you!" asked the Spanish General in French.

in French.

Leckimski looked at his interrogator, and replied in German, "I do not understand."

General Castanos understood German; but not wishing to occupy his own time with this business, he called one of the officers of his staff and gave the matter over to him. The examination was continued. The young Pole gave his answers alternately in Russian and in German, keeping himself most cautiously on his German, keeping himself most cautiously on his the prisoner way he heterpreter, in French,

examination was continued. The young Pole gave his answers alternately in Russian and in German, keeping himself most cautiously on his guard against dropping a single word of French. He had no easy part to play, for he was narrow-like to see the whole nation united use one man, thirsting for his blood, and hetraying a savage eagerness that he might be found guilty; that was, declared to be in the employ of the French. The furious excitement was increased, and his safety much endangered by a circumstance which now occurred. An aid-de-camp of Castanos, who had been one of the most eager to declare him a French spy in disguise, rushed into the room, after a short absence, holding by the arm a peacant, dressed in a brown jacket, and a high crowned hat, surmounted by a high feather. Having forced his way through the crowd, he confronted his companion with Leckinski.

"Look at that man!" said he, "and then in ordinate with the confronted his companion with Leckinski.

"Look at that man!" said he, "and then in ordinate with the confronted his companion with Leckinski.

"Look at that man!" said he, "and then in ordinate with the room, after a short absence, holding by the arm a peacant, dressed in a brown jacket, and a high crowned hat, surmounted by a high feather. Having forced his way through the crowd, he confronted his companion with Leckinski.

"Look at that man!" said he, "and then in ordinate with the restored to him; and the brave young Pole, after passing through a series of trials which restored to him; and the brave young Pole, after passing through a series of trials which restored to him; and the brave young Pole, after passing through a series of trials which restored to him; and the brave young Pole, after passing through a series of trials which restored to him; and the brave young Pole, after passing through a series of trials which restored to him; and the brave young Pole, after passing through a series of trials which restored to him; and the brave young Pole, after passing through a series of tri

So much for a prize in the lottery! We agree, perfectly, with Ellis Day, that no good ever comes from money obtained in this or any other species of gambling, and for the reason already alleged, that it does not correspond to any use in the community; but has actually been obtained from those who have received an equivalent therefor. Other reasons could also be given, but they must readily suggest themselves to the mind of almost every reader. [Columbian Magazine.

Heroism;

An incident for Apalla and for the reason already alleged, that it does not correspond to any dungeon.

At the time of his arrest, he had not tasted food since the afternoon of the preceding day, and when the prison door was locked upon him, gightern hours had elapsed since he had partaken of any nourishment. Add to this the fatigue and anxiety he had suffered, and it will not be a matter of surprise that he three himself in a state of utter exhaustion on a mattrass which lay on the ground, and was soon asleep. This being ascertained through a loop-hole in the wall, one of the officers returned to his own

His young and handsome wife was sitting on

It was early in the apring of 1808. Napoleon was presecuting his vigorous victories in Spain, and adding fresh leaves to his already overgrown laurel crown.

Murat was in Madrid, at the head of his troops. It is well known that Power than the free avail where the same are the same and the same are the

Arrived there, the Spanish officer bade her

the success of a plan of his proposing, affords also a case of as rare youthful heroism, as ever fell to the lot of historians to describe.

Observing, as they sat together one evening, that Murat appeared perplexed, he inquired the

his gestures."

Benita bowed her head, in token of obedience the jailor opened the door noiselessly, and she

Leekinski had been asleep about two hours. when some one softly approached his couch.— It was Benita. A hand was held before the flame of the lamp, to shade the glare from his eyes, and when the hand was withdrawn, he

Benita had a true woman's heart. She Benita had a true woman and dreaded the idea of being accessory to the evil planned for this young man. His unprotected situation, his early years, filled her heart with I see spoke, she grasped his wrist with firmness which recalled his scattered senses as he awoke.

The young Pole, thus suddenly aroused fro er by the glare of light, and the The Russian Ambassador put his segar in his mouth again, and fell into a fit of musing. Murat gazed in silence upon the ugly profile pictured on the wall by the light of the pair of tallow candles. Suddenly he saw the wide clearly before him. clearly before him. He raised himself quickly, and without open

Murat, though somewhat doubtful, liked the scheme. Seizing pen and ink, he wrote as follows to Brasinski, the commander-in-chief of the Polish troops who had joined the French army.

"Depatches of moment are to be immediately forwarded to General Junot at Lisbon. Select for that purpose an intelligent and courageous young man from your troops, the best you have and send him to me.

"Murat."

Two days after, a youth presented himself.

would be certain death. He listened with a smile to all anticipations of danger and difficulty, and said, with a bow, "If your imperial highness will give me my orders, I pledge myself to execute the mission. I am deeply grateful to my commander for havhorse is waiting."
But whilst Benita repeated by rote, in French,

the words she dared not refuse to utter, the sam warning pressure of the wrist atoused his watch

gal on horseback.

During the first two days he pursued his

During the first two days he pursued his

At the words "You are saved," Leckinski

At the words "You are saved," Leckinski

French.
Leckinski looked at his interrogator, and re
"Ask him," said the President of the Com

feeling of gratitude to the lovely Spaniard never left him. Leckinski often told the story to his friends, after his return to Poland, when the war

heard, though knowing what human nature is, I can hardly believe it, that he never told it twice to the same person.

[Phil. Sat. Post,

DISCOVERY IN MATHEMATICS. NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 16, 1847.

Dear Sir: Perhaps you have noticed in some o Dear Sir: Perhaps you have noticed in some of a better New York papers, a statement concerning the remarkable powers of a mathematician in that city, who adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides, and keperforms all other arithmetical calculations, with a rapidity, that seems almost miraculous. As I am that person, I will endeavor to give you a consect statement of the facts, which I hope you will publish. First, let a column of figures, say 2000 in length, and 10 or 20 in breadth, be placed before me, and in less than five seconds of time, I juil give the sum total, almost commencing on ve the sum total, almost commencing on will give the sum total, almost commencing on the left hand side to write the answer down. It matters not what length the column is, or what breadth, I will give the sum total, as fast as the figures can be written down. Second, let a sum be written in multiplication, with 1000 figures in the multiplier, and as many in the multiplicand, and I commence on the left hand side, and write the product underneath, all in one line as fast as the figures can be written down. Thirdly, let a sum be written in division, with any large amount for a divisor, and I commence writing the remain-der first, then the quotient. Interest, at any per cent., can be performed in the same manner, without using any extra figures. Fractions of every denomination can be summed up instantly, without reducing them to a common denominator. These rules can be learned in one half hour, by any person who has the printed instructions. Please insert this in your paper, also stating that any person, wishing these rules, will enclose \$10, through the New York post office. Please for the proper page of the proper procedure on page which will contain the above through the New York post office. Please for-ward me one paper which will contain the above, and on receipt thereof I will forward you a full set of the rules, (free gratts) by which you can become as expert at figures as I am. I am your humble and obcdient servant, PETER M. DESHONG, the mathematician.

SLAVE LABOR. Mr. Bruce of North Carolina an Agricultural Lecture, has openly avowed is conviction of the unprofitableness of slave abor, as at present employed in Virginia and nature, as at present employed in Virginia and North Carolina, and earnestly advises that the policy should be speedily adopted of sending the slaves in large numbers to the more Southern States. The Richmond Times says, that Mr. B. is a large slaveholder, who travelled in the South, with a view to the acquirement of accurate information, and all who know him will have confidence that the results of his observation are highly worthy of reliance.—Without assenting to his arguments in all their extent, it adds, "We must say, that his conclusions are such as must at some early day be forced upon the minds of the planters and farmers of our

We have no doubt that free labor in Virgin ia, North Carolina, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, and Texas,—one half of it at least,—would prove many times more profitable than Slave labor, but the policy of "sending slaves" south, is so questionable, that we hope the Planters will hit upon some plan whereby emancipa-tion may be instituted instead of sale. Kenhas voted to hold a convention with a view of revising the State constitution, and it is not too much to expect of such a State, that she will take a safe lead and make a good example for more ultra States to follow. Why not adopt | the plan of the old free States in getting rid of slavery altegether. [Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST UNION. From the THE AMERICAN BAPTIST UNION. From the last annual report of the Board, just published, last annual report of the Board, just published, lit appears that 'the receipts for the year ending R. I. Agricultural Bank, Johns April 1, 1847, exclusive of appropriations from Co-ordinate societies and from government, and of interest on the fund for support of officers, have been \$85,487.24. The expenditures during the support of the old Safety Fund, good banks.

Singular Coincidence of Savess adelphia Saturday Courier mention that Mr. William Reed, of Carlbon, the Safety Fund, good banks.

Old Safety Fund, good banks. expended in Bible and Tract operations, for the expended in Bible and Tract operations, for the distribution of certain tribes of North American had 7 children in 7 times 7 Indians, and for the support of the Secretaries times chosen a representative to ture, before which body he mad bave been \$95,487 34, and the expenditures have been \$94,339 71. The number of missions sustained by the Union is 16, with 50 stations and more than 93 out-stations, under the care of 99 missionaries and assistants, and 144 native helpers. Forty five of the missionaries

The Death of Silas Wright. The Ogdensburgh Republican states, that—

"About half-past eight o'clock, A. M., Mr. Wright called at the Post Office, apparently in his awail health. While seated in a chair at the Post Office, reading a letter, the young man, clerk in the office, who was alone, perceived that he had dropped the letter, and appeared as if seized by a sudden pain. He was alarmed and enquired of Mr. Wright what was the matter? Mr. Wright, putting his hand to his heart, replied that he was suffering extreme pain in the chest—that he had twice before within the week felt similar pain, and that upon sitting down it passed away. But this was more severe—he felt it passing into his left arm and to severe—he felt it passing into his left arm and to within the week felt similar pain, and that upon sitting down it passed away. But this was more that severe—he felt it passing into his left arm and to his neck. He rose and went to the door to go home, but returned to his seat and desired the young man to go or send for Dr. Clark. The young man acant for Dr. Clark, who soon came into the office a man to go or sead for Dr. Clark. The young man sent for Dr. Clark, who soon came into the office and gave Mr. Wright some medicine, which seemed to relieve him, and Mr. Wright accompanied by the Dector, walked home—a few rods from the office. The Doctor remained with Mr. Wright at his house sometime, and left him lying upon his bed in a gentle perspiration, supposing him to be better. Very soon after he had left him, a message reached Dr. Clark that Mr. Wright was dying, and before the Doctor reached the house he was dead."

DANGEROUS FRAUD. Ten dollar bills, from CAUSE OF THANKFULNESS. A minister genuine plate, but with counterfeit signatures, of once speaking to a brother clergyman, of his go Now Haven Bank, Ct., are in circulation. Peror eject all bills of this denomination. The public "As I was riding here to-day," said be, "

sons in the habit of taking money, would do well to reject all bills of this denomination. The public ought not to suffer from the carelessness of the officers of the bank in allowing their bills to get in the hands of togues in this way. [Traveller.

Stlas Wright was to have been the Orator at the forthcoming Cattle Show at Saratoga. The New York Evening Post says—"It is supposed that Mr. Wright had already prepared his address before his death. It will probably, we further learn, be read at Saratoga by either Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Flagg.

A Nondescrift. "Mr. B, I've got to be preliqued at Saratoga by either Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Flagg.

SAD ACCIDENT. In Manchester, N. H., on riday afternoon, a lady who had that day arrived a that place from New York, on coming out of the tark Mills, where she had called to see a friend, as run over by the cars and so severely injured.

In that you'll sell cheap?"

"Yes, ma'am, just the thing; s'pose you come at the properties of the strong shay, if you like it."

(After a long pause.) "I'll tell you what Squit as you'll sell cheap?"

"Yes, ma'am, just the thing; s'pose you come at the properties of the strong shay, if you like it."

(After a long pause.) "I'll tell you what Squit and you'll sell cheap?" was run over by the cars and so severely injured that she died on Saturday morning. Her name was Lord. She was about 35 years old, and has left a husband and one child in New York. She was buried on the Sabbath by the Odd Fellows, of which order her husband is a member.

While a lady was stopping over night, not long

since, at a hotel in Smyrna, Delaware, the rats stole her set of false teeth which were lying at the side of her bed, and carried them so far into their hole that they could not be recovered. The Syracuse Railroad prompily paid \$700

PLAYING WITH MATCHES A German girl, six years of age, who in company with her brother, was playing with friction metches, on Saturday last, in Bridge street, was seriously burned, in consequence of the matches igniting, and setting fire to her clothes.

The second child born in Cincinnati still lives, and has not seen the middle age of life, while that city contains 80,000 inhabitants.

A stranger stopped at one of our first class hotels and registered his name "John Brown, Patell Leather Boots."

"No, sir-ee!" said the man Brown, "but last year when I paid my bill at this house, I paid one of our first class hotels and registered his name "John Brown, Patell Leather Boots."

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BANK NOTE TABLE.

feit 1, 2 and \$3 bills on MAINE alais Bank, Augusta.
ity Bank, Portland....
amariscotta Bank, Nobl

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Strafford, Dover..... Wolfborough Bank... VERMONT. Ag.icultural Bank Tro

harn. But a surer way is to dip th

RHODE ISLAND

NEW YORK

GOING THROUGH CHANCERY. A friend THE DEATH OF SILAS WRIGHT. The Og-quaintance was accustomed to drive the and the costlicat buggy in the neighbor

PHILOSOPHY. Hein, a Dutchman, rose man
a cabin-boy to be an Admiral, and was killed
an action in which he was victorious. To
Mightinesses sent a deputation to condule was

Perchasing a Huseano. Susan, a girl des ous of matrimony, received from her mistress to present of a five pound bank note for her matrial portion. Her mistress wished to see to Susan's favor, and a very diminu "Ah, Susan," said her mistress, "what a strang

The Syracuse Railroad promptly paid \$700 to the passengers whose baggage was burnt on the cars the other night. One passenger is said to claim several thousand dollars for bills burned in his trunk. [Alb. Eve. Jour.

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WILLIAM J. BUCKMIN

AGRICULTUI BUTTER AND CHURNI

wher is now cooler and the mi than in August. Many farme es in July and August and in In some of the middle States it ice to churn the milk soon after i cow, adding something to curli de; but this is not the best way to it requires too much labor to church

The labor of charning is much

binging the cream to a proper temp the mark that should be indicated b Some make it a little warmer y-two degrees will answer well, oald have a thermometer at hand ick and too soft, and it is quite diff the milk from it. If the cream is bor of churning is great, and the qu small. The cream should not be ake place, and in a cool day in Octo ay stand half a day in a room of the ture as shown by a thermometer ha

While the cream is in the pots wa ing day, it should be stirred thoroug day, as this prevents its moulding ning easier. The cream must armed when it is too cold, for some les will melt and injure the butter ease the labor of churning. As soon as the butter is well gath alk should be turned off and pure ater must be turned off. This she

m to determine its warmth.

then be salted as high as one ounc for on the second working of the bu artly lost in the milky matter that The labor of working over the be very particle of milk from it is r is now hard and unvielding. working bread, should be kept in The cost is not great. A some pro the lever may be fastened at one of

the water ceases to look milky.

It is now agreed that butter ma much as to injure it; yet it mus ough to rid it of the milk. washed in cold water if there are des left they will not putrify as m matter will be brine rather than s Many object to the use of water lavor of the butter is injured by see no good reason for the objection

that water does not spoil it, for w ter obtains the highest premiums nwashed. Water does not ming Some years ago we suggested using a brake to work butter. V hey are common in some places. We advise beginners not to be

proper jostling of the particles slowly and you will have the me

agitated violently at first it foams

CORRESPON WHEN TO SOW GR Mr. EDITOR-I see you r grass seeds in the last of first of September. Why in September? Will not the any time in that month? nd that I wish to sow d ive potatoes on it now, cleared till about the last w Can I not sow it then to bet to let it lie till spring? You one subscriber by making you

Westborough, Sept. 11, 1 We have often given o s early as the first week in Se August is still better, provided able and not too dry. Sometim early in August and succeeds run more risk in sowing then for the grass is sometimes kills

Yours, &

As to September, we have the seed was sown in the last we are not so sure of its livi when it is sown late, for its r take a fair hold. When the stands a much better chance And on peat bottoms grass i winter killed as on hard lands Last year we sowed two land in the last part of Septe

harvest this senson was not have been, we could not per thinned by winter killing. burnt over and was ready for many acres to sow that sensor have sown more early. a general rule the last of Aug

tember are as favorable time

in the whole of New Englar named. [Editor. BUCKTHORN HEDGES. Mn. Emtor,—Can you tion respecting the cultiva I intend to set out a buck

not know whether the las them out, or if seed what How deep under the surfi it take to grow a hedge plants per. hundred!